

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

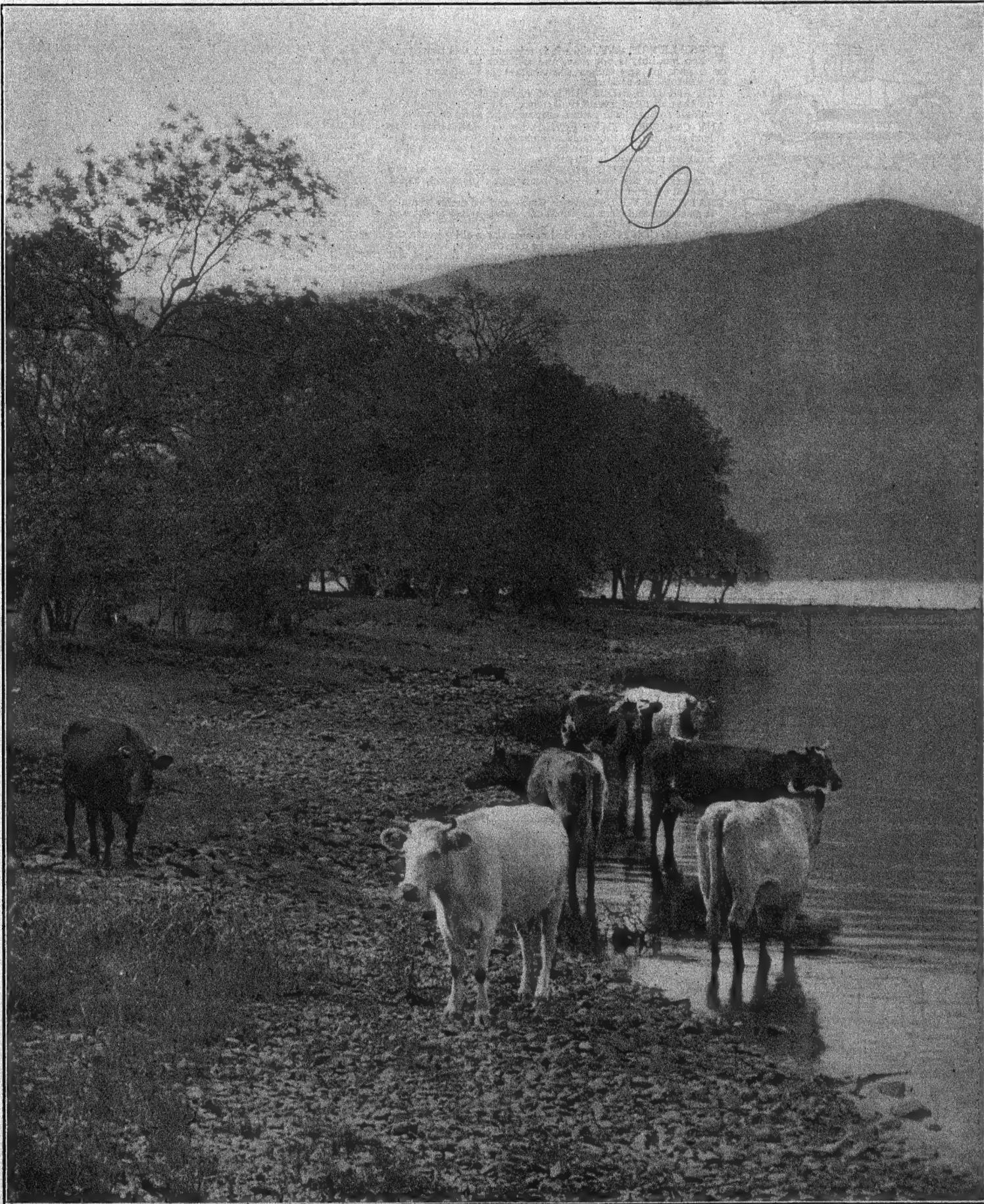
INSTITUTE BRAND

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

September 20, 1916

\$1.50 per Year



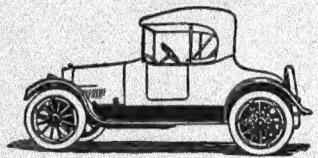
SHELTERED PASTURES



Announcing The Reo Models and Prices

Two Important Price Reductions—Two Interesting New Models

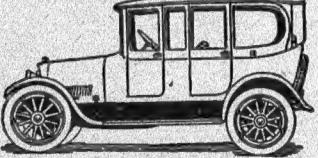
*Prefaced by a Few Pertinent Paragraphs
Pertaining to the Reo Policy and Program*



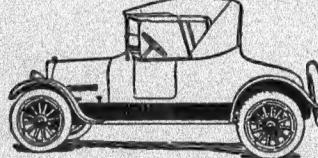
The New Four-Cylinder, 3-passenger Reo Roadster, \$1225



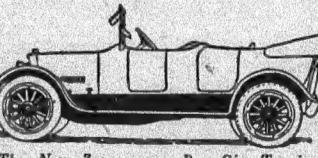
The New Reo the Fifth, "The Incomparable Four," \$1225



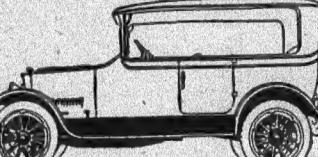
The New Four-Cylinder Reo Enclosed Car, \$1400



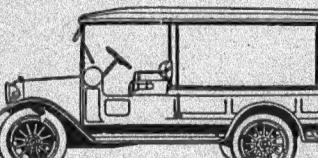
The New 4-passenger Reo Six Roadster, \$1600



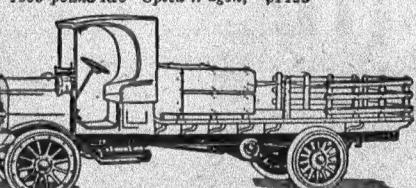
The New 7-passenger Reo Six Touring Car, \$1600



The New Reo Six 7-passenger Sedan, \$2350



1500-pound Reo "Speed Wagon," \$1425



2-ton Reo Truck (Chassis only, with Driver's Seat and Cab), \$2150

FIRST LET US SAY, since it is relevant at this time, that Reo has not, is not now, and will not be concerned in, or a part of, any merger, combination or consolidation with other automobile concerns.

THE AIR HAS BEEN FULL of rumors of proposed plans for the uniting of several rival concerns for weeks past. The wildest rumors have gained currency and some credence. ANY CONCERN THAT COULD by its financial standing lend strength, by its organization and experience lend confidence; or by its reputation lend respectability to such a plan, has been mentioned in the gossip.

AND SO REO, THE PIONEER—financially one of the strongest in the world—has been much discussed, much coveted by promoters.

THAT'S WHY WE SAY at this time—and we desire to make it as strong and clear as words can convey—Reo is not and will not be one of these.

REO WILL CONTINUE to do business at the old stand in the old Reo way, striving from day to day to give to Reo buyers just as much of value as our experience and facilities will permit—and that, as you already know, has always been just a little more than you could obtain elsewhere.

WE HAVE NOTHING TO SELL, we Reo folk. Nothing save the legitimate product of our factories.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS—not promoters. Merchants—not stock manipulators.

THAT WHICH WE HAVE prize so highly none other could see the value we'd put on it.

WE HAVE A PERMANENT business—of how many other automobile concerns can that be truly said. That asset—who can inventory—who appraise?

NO; WE HAVE NOTHING TO SAY against such combinations, nor against those who make or who join them. Undoubtedly they are good—for those on the inside.

WE WILL SAY THIS THOUGH—that the spirit of "I've got mine, so I don't care," which is invariably preceded by "When I get mine, etc."—has, in our opinion, seriously retarded this great industry and lowered the general standard of the product.

TOO FEW HAVE BUILT for permanency—too many, alas, for the quick clean-up.

GROOMING A BUSINESS for such a coup involves forcing production to the limit to show paper profits—and the result is a product of mediocre quality at best.

THE REO POLICY IS SUCH; the Reo product is such; Reo reputation is such; that this business is as sound, as permanent, as sure as any other business in the world—in or out of the automobile industry—bar none. It is so regarded by bankers and business men the world over.

ASK YOUR OWN BANKER—he will tell you.

SO WHAT COULD WE GET in return for this business (honestly get, of course) that would be a fair exchange.

THIS BUSINESS WAS CONCEIVED IN PRIDE—and that pride of achievement is its greatest guarantee of quality in the product to you—and of its permanence to us.

THEN THERE'S THAT OTHER ANGLE that some might call foolish sentiment but which we, old fashioned Reo folk, regard most seriously—namely, the obligations we have assumed toward distributors and dealers and buyers of Reo Motor Cars and Motor Trucks.

COULD WE, IN HONOR, entrust to any other the fulfillment of those obligations—and enjoy the money we had received? YOU SEE, WE ARE OLD FASHIONED—very old fashioned, we've been told.

BUT THIS IS AN AD and we should talk business—"hard cold business" in an ad. So we'll say no more on that subject. Leave it to those who are interested in such things—those who have a price.

YOU WANT TO KNOW—everybody always wants to know—what models Reo will make the coming year, and the price of each.

OF COURSE THERE ARE NO NEW MODELS—new chassis models we mean. You do not look for, do not expect, do not want new chassis models from Reo.

THAT ISN'T THE REO WAY. Refinements—of course. Detail improvements—wherever and whenever we can find a place or a way to make them.

NEW BODY TYPES—YES—and some that put Reo in the highest class of cars in looks as well as in performance and longevity. We'll treat of each in turn.

REO THE FIFTH COMES FIRST, of course. First not only among Reos, but among motor cars.

FOR THIS IS THE GREATEST automobile ever built, we verily believe.

THIS IS THE SEVENTH SEASON that Reo the Fifth has been standard in practically its present form.

NO; THE PRICE WILL NOT BE CHANGED this season.

We will not increase—we cannot lower it.

ACTUAL COST OF MAKING is now more (\$50 more) than when the present price, \$1225, was set a year ago. And we had made this model so long; had so refined and perfected manufacturing processes; had reached such a high state of efficiency in production; and cut dealer's discounts so low that we had, then, reached rock bottom.

TODAY YOU SEE OTHERS increasing prices all along the line. They must do so. They have no choice.

ORDINARY BUSINESS RULES dictate that we also "tilt" the price of Reo the Fifth \$50 at least.

BUT REO PRIDE PROMPTS that we absorb the extra cost, as we have for months past, and keep the price where it is until conditions will, happily, return to normal.

THE FOUR-CYLINDER ROADSTER—same wonderful chassis, same price, is the smartest thing on wheels—the most popular car in the world among physicians, and all professional and business men. Also \$1225.

TO SUPPLY A GROWING DEMAND for an enclosed body on Reo the Fifth chassis, we have planned to build a limited number. The quality will be Reo—which is to say, excellent. The top is rigidly supported at front and rear. Removable glass panels convert it into a vegetable limousine for winter and these discarded and with Jiffy curtains (which are also furnished) it is an ideal summer touring car. The price is \$1400.

THE NEW REO SIX will continue in its present popular forms—the 7-passenger touring car and the classy 4-passenger roadster; and we will make a limited number with Sedan bodies to supply an insistent demand for this type of body on this splendid chassis.

THE PRICE IS REDUCED \$100 on the 7-passenger and roadster models. Now \$1600.

NOW YOU WONDER, and naturally, how we can reduce the price of the Reo Six models and not the Four—especially after what we have just told you about the increased cost of production.

THIS POPULAR REO SIX is now in its third season. It has passed the same stages through which its great four-cylinder namesake went—initial costs have been absorbed, charged off. And in accordance with that unswerving Reo policy we give the buyer the benefit and set the price at \$1600, duty paid, f. o. b. Lansing, Michigan.

WE WILL MAKE A LOT MORE of those 4-passenger Six Roadsters the coming season. We underestimated the appeal and the demand for this model. It proved one of the most popular Reos ever built.

THE SIX SEDAN speaks for itself, though, truth to tell, an illustration does it scant justice.

YOU MUST SEE IT where you can study its artistic lines and faultless finish to fully appreciate this latest Reo which we price at \$2350.

NOW A WORD ABOUT THE TRUCKS since 90 per cent of all Reo automobile distributors also handle Reo motor trucks.

PRICE OF THE 1500-POUND REO "Speed Wagon" has been reduced to \$1425, duty paid, f. o. b. factory.

SAME REASON—SAME POLICY—reduced cost of manufacture despite higher present cost of materials—as enunciated in speaking of the Reo Six.

AND THAT TWO-TON REO. What shall we say? What need we say? We submit, it is the greatest 2-Ton motor truck in existence. Has been standard for longer. Has given greater proof of its sturdiness and efficiency and low cost of upkeep.

IF WE ARE TO JUDGE by that over-demand, we may well assume that we could sell all that we could make were the price \$3500 instead of \$2150.

AND FINALLY A WORD about the big general plan—a brief reiteration of the Reo policy.

WE STILL ADHERE to our determination never to make more Reo cars or trucks than we can make and make every one good.

TEMPTATION IS GREAT of course. Dealers protesting, buyers begging for more Reos. But we know—we know—on what solid foundation this Reo success was built; and we'll jealously guard that policy to the last.

RATHER THAN INCREASE the quantity we shall strive always to improve the quality so that, as the art advances and cars generally improve, still Reo will continue to be known as—"The Gold Standard of Values."

All prices are, duty paid, f. o. b. Lansing, Michigan

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY
REO MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY

Factories: Lansing, Mich., U. S. A.



A PINK NOTICE

A pink notice attached to this page shows that your renewal is due. We hope you have enjoyed The Guide and that you will send us \$1.50 or your renewal at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. We cannot supply back copies of The Guide, so we hope you will not delay in sending your renewal. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once. It is always safer to send your money by postal or express money orders. Mail your \$1.50 today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

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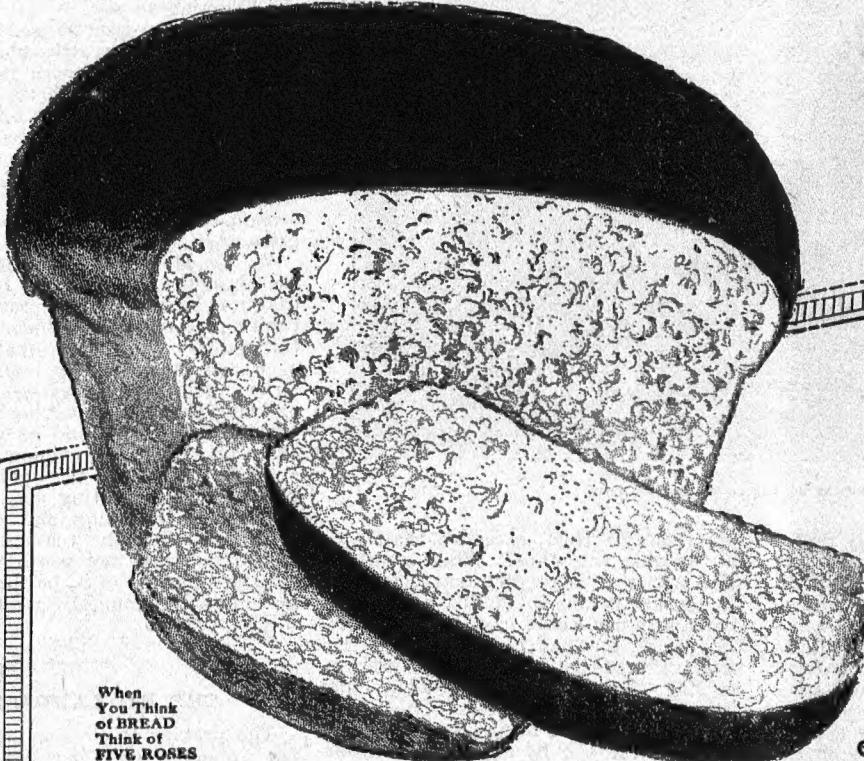
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No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.



When
You Think
of BREAD
Think of
FIVE ROSES

OVER 200,000 WOMEN HAVE SENT for this 144-PAGE BOOK

It gives many uses for stale bread and cake: French toast, bread puddings, bread crumbs, croquettes, pulled bread, bread dust. A splendid chapter on sandwich making.

ALL ABOUT BREAD AND CAKE MAKING

The famous FIVE ROSES Cook Book also gives complete, understandable information on pastries, tarts, patties, biscuits, buns, rolls, fried cakes, cookies, etc. Over 200 tested cake recipes. Crowded with the best selected recipes of thousands of successful users of FIVE ROSES flour throughout Canada. Send for your copy of the FIVE ROSES Cook Book. Mailed for 10 two-cent stamps. Address Dept. T, LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., LIMITED, WINNIPEG.

Make Your Bread Enticing

Bread is so essential to growth and vitality, you should encourage your folks to eat more. Win them to bread-eating by making your bread *irresistible*.

Baked from FIVE ROSES flour, your loaf enjoys a unique personality that belongs to none other.

Appearance, flavour, digestion, economy — all are served by using

Five Roses^{*}

FLOUR for Breads-Cakes
Puddings-Pastries

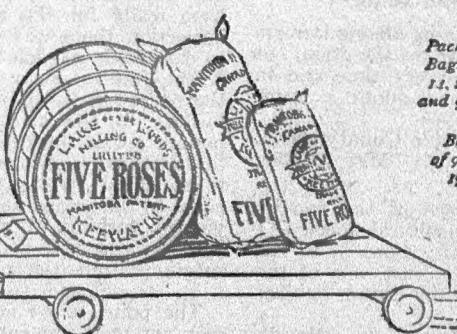
In the same splendid loaf, let it bring *you* this extra quality: —a fulness of nutlike flavour, a sweetness that is envied by the best cooks everywhere.

—a crisp, thin crust that is crinkly and toothsome.
—an elastic texture, porous and well-risen, that retains for days its original freshness, the kind that cuts without crumbling.
—every slice not only a delight, but a source of vitality, alive with the matchless nutrition of Manitoba's richest wheat.
—a downy lightness ensuring ready and complete digestion.
FIVE ROSES brings *more*—it brings *economy*. Because of its uncommon strength, it absorbs more liquid and produces more loaves with less exertion.

Insist on FIVE ROSES flour for *all* your baking.
It promotes the family health and mitigates the high cost of living.



NOT BLEACHED — NOT BLENDING



Packed in
Bags of 7,
11, 24, 49,
and 98 lbs.

Also
Barrels
of 98 and
196 lbs.

RUST ON WHEAT

In view of the damage which the present crop has suffered, a considerable portion of which has been due to presence of rust, it is interesting to read an article written in October, 1912, by A. Dryden, St. Agathe, Man., in which he comments on the rust damage done to the 1912 grain crop. Following are extracts from this article:

The notion is wrong that there are different varieties of rust, such as rust on oats and on wheat, on the leaf and on the stalk—red rust or black rust, there is only one kind. It is also a mistake to suppose that it is only in late years that it has obtained a foothold in this country. I have seen it on grain in 1880 and more or less right along, but with the exception of the year before last I have never known it to injure the wheat crop and even in that year damage was very far from general over the northwest.

Investigation has shown that rust can only do damage when the stalk of the grain splits open from whatever cause and allows the rust spores to find a lodgement and the roots penetrating thru the split draw the sap that would otherwise go to bring the grain to maturity. Rust is always present on many different kinds of plants. A few years ago the Ontario legislature by statute ordered the destruction of the barberry, a shrub that acts as a host plant for rust and from which it spreads to the grain at the time it is liable to attack. Other plants and weeds have been mentioned whereon it finds a lodgement and there is no doubt but that the distribution of its spores is almost universal, not only on plants, but at times in fine dust thru the air, a state of things only to be remedied by a process analogous to that employed by doctors in surgical operations when they purify the air of the operating room by saturating it with an antiseptic solution that kills all germs that may be floating in it. This plan is obviously impossible in the case of rust.

The Weather the Cause

What may cause the epidermis of the straw to spread and permit the sap to exude making a lodging place for the minute spores of rust must depend largely on the weather at particular stages in the growth of the plant. I would imagine that a period of wet weather coming just at the time the grain is filling may cause the stalk to burst from an excessive sap, particularly if the stalk has already begun to harden and so is more liable to crack. This, it seems to me was what happened two years ago (1910) when the southwestern part of Manitoba and parts of Dakota suffered. There was a period of wet weather at the time the grain should have been matured. The eastern part of Manitoba escaped that rain. The bounds of the rain and the rust districts were almost identical. Three years ago I had a field of early sown Banner Oats, maturing quickly, when a heavy rain occurred which delayed cutting. The morning after the rain rust appeared on the stalk close to the ground, gradually rose and when cutting was done everything was red—crop, implements and men. Wheat cut later in the same year was absolutely uninjured which goes to show that the period of liability to rust is a very limited one. I believe the only chance of guarding against an attack of rust is in getting rust proof varieties of grain. Fife wheat comes very nearly being such (Marquis was little known at that time, but from experience this year seems to be more rust resistant than Fife) having hard and flinty straw which no doubt is more hard and flinty in new land and this may account for an increased liability to rust as the country grows older. Banner Oats by some are considered to be the best variety that ever grew in this country were it not for the rust. They have a very soft straw and inevitably suffer and in this locality have been discarded.

Interesting Old Letter

There is an old saying among farmers that as soon as rust strikes the grain, cut it and you will gain every time and in this connection let me quote a letter nearly sixty years old:

Preble County, Ohio,
May 7, 1858.

John H. Klippert,

Sir:—At the instance of the worthy secretary of our agricultural society, I give my personal observations as to the operation of the wheat rust, one of the most ruinous diseases the crop is subject to.

In 1842 I had a large field seriously

affected by rust and having read in the Genesee Farmer the necessity of early cutting, I put a hand cradle to work and left, was absent for a few days and on my return found my hand had only cut a few dozen sheaves, avowing it was so green he knew it would be worthless. I then procured hands and had the field cut, but too late for more than half a crop, while the portion cut at first was plumb and had well filled grains.

In 1849 I had three fields of wheat of equal size. Between June 20 and 25 the rust made its appearance in its worst form. The cholera being in the country hands were hard to procure. I managed, however, to get two cradlers and set them to work in field No. 1.

but actually draws out the nutriment that is already in. It does not gain more by delay in cutting, but loses instead. It would appear that rust will not affect the stalk, on which only the injury is done, till maturing has commenced in the first hardening of the straw, in which condition it is more liable to crack and split open, thereby allowing the sap to exude and furnish a lodging place for the spores of rust to take root.

Heat Caused Damage

The foregoing was the state of matters in the season of 1912. Now in 1916 we have a much more serious mishap to our great staple, blamed very largely to the same pest, tho in my opinion

rust, but that the heat which killed and cooked it left the rust with nothing to feed on and it perished for want of sustenance. It is but another of the vicissitudes that has always accompanied the growing of the crop which gives man his daily bread. This time it was not "the frost that cometh in the night, it was the destruction that wasteth at noonday."—A.D.

Feeding Rusted Straw

With regard to the feeding value of rusted straw a letter of enquiry was sent to the superintendents of the Western Experimental Farms, the Dominion Chemist, several experiment stations in the States at which investigational work along this line has been carried on and in addition to several farmers who have made a practice of feeding stock for a larger number of years and the general opinion seems to be that no harm comes to horses or cattle fed rusted straw.

James Brown of Neudorf, Sask., has the following to say:

"During the last 25 years we have several winters fed cattle and horses oat straw badly affected with red rust and have never found any harm from doing so. I do not think rust on green oat sheaves would spoil their feeding value. As to running them thru a cutter before feeding it is always best to do so whether there is rust or not. This practice is economical and I mix in some crushed grain when feeding."

W. C. McKillican, superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, states that tho he has had no previous opportunity to conduct experimental work on this subject he believes that the value of rusted straw is fully equal to good straw. The rust may lessen the palatability of the straw but it has no injurious effect on the stalk and as indicated in the work of the Dominion Chemist it actually increases the percentage of protein. The throwing and shaking incidental to threshing and cutting will doubtless lessen the rust on the straw. If the crop were not worth threshing to get the grain out of it, he thinks it could be fully as economically used by feeding in the sheaves.

THE B.C. LANDSLIDE

The provincial election held in British Columbia on Thursday, September 14, resulted in a landslide in favor of the Liberal party. Returns are as yet incomplete, and in any event it will be some time before the soldier vote, made possible under the election act passed by the former government, will be received and allotted to the various constituencies, but majorities in practically every case are so overwhelmingly in favor of the Liberal candidates that there can be no doubt as to the general result.

All the cabinet ministers are believed to have been defeated, but there is a doubt in the case of W. R. Ross, who is running neck and neck with McInnes in Fort George. Cowichan, Kaslo, Nelson, Prince George, Similkameen and South Okanagan are safely Conservative. Hon. Mr. Bowser may win on the soldiers' vote. The soldiers' vote might turn the scale for Lieut. McKenzie in Delta, and possibly two others, which would run the Conservative opposition in the house up to ten. That will mean at least 37 Liberals are returned.

Woman Suffrage and Prohibition

Premier Bowser will presumably hold office until the official returns are made about October 15. The soldiers' political vote will be counted in October 12. But on prohibition the soldiers will continue to vote until the end of the year. But there is no reasonable chance, according to the figures available, of the present majority in favor of prohibition being overcome. Thruout the province the majority in favor of woman's suffrage is slightly under ten thousand. There are still some districts to be heard from on both the suffrage and prohibition, and it will be several days before full returns are to hand.

More than 4,000,000 women will be able to vote in the United States this year, and that will bring the total possible vote for presidential electors up to nearly 30,000,000, or double the number cast four years ago.



Women putting up hay on an English farm

I soon left for the day and on my return home was vexed to find my foreman had abandoned the field with the declaration that if I was fool enough to cut wheat so green he was not. I explained and entreated and finally got the field cut on Monday and Tuesday of the week, leaving the wheat in the swath unbound until it partly cured in the sun before binding. Field No 2 was left, partly to meet the views of my men and partly as an experiment until Thursday and Friday, when it was cut and shocked. Field No. 3 having been put in by a tenant and under his control, was left till Monday following tho I urged him to have it

erroneously. Heat, excessive heat, was our trouble this time. While granting that rust was more prevalent this year than usual it was in limited areas that material injury would have resulted from that cause, but had it not been for the sirocco of heat that swept over our prairies on July 28 we would have had a crop little under that of last year. On August 1, I went 350 miles northwest from Winnipeg on the C.P.R. line to Edmonton and found the wheat in much the same condition as regards rust as it was in Manitoba before July 28. In the two weeks I was there it continued ripening with no indications of injury and I have



The German submersible merchantman "Deutschland" in harbor at Baltimore

harvested sooner. On Monday all hands were ready for the work but on close inspection there was nothing but straw to cut and it was left unharvested.

The result: Field No. 1 tho it was the poorest stand, produced 12 measured bushels to the acre, and weighed 56 pounds to the bushel. No. 2 yielded 8 bushels to the acre, weighing 48 pounds to the bushel, while the third field, fully equal to the second field in every respect, yielded nothing. I think it is a fixed fact that the rust detracts or draws the substance from the grain.

Signed, Geo. D. Hendricks.

The point to be noticed here is that rust not only prevents the grain filling,

since learned that they have a fairly good sample. It was only when I returned and found ours nearly all cut or such of it as was worth cutting, that it appeared to me that heat was the real cause of injury. At a temperature of 32 degrees wheat when sown will not germinate, at 45 will remain stationary at 28 or 6 degrees of frost or at 100 degrees of heat is killed, which last must have been exceeded.

In cutting rusted grain men and machines become covered with it, and it can be scraped off flat parts of the binder as a red powder. In cutting this crop they were clean which goes to show that the injury cannot have been caused by

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 20th, 1916

WAR LOAN ANNOUNCED

On another page in the advertising section of this issue will be found the Dominion Government announcement of the \$100,000,000 war loan. It costs an enormous amount to keep 360,000 soldiers under arms and the cost will steadily increase until the war is over, but the people of Canada have determined to do their share in bringing the war to a successful conclusion. Money is just as necessary as men. As Lloyd George has said, it is the "silver bullet" which will decide the victory. Large numbers of young men have joined the army from the West. Those who have remained at home and carried on the business of the country are also helping in the war. Last year's crop was enormous and the price was remarkably good. Thousands of farmers have a considerable amount of cash on hand or in the bank drawing three per cent. interest. They should help out in the struggle by buying as many war bonds as they can afford. These bonds are in denominations of \$100 each and are selling at \$97.50 each and pay 5 per cent. interest on par, which means a little over 5 per cent. on the actual investment. Undoubtedly they will go up to \$100 or \$102 in value before their fifteen year term expires. This makes the investment a good one and moreover it is absolutely and perfectly safe. Thousands of farmers have gone into "get rich quick schemes" and have lost their money. They cannot lose by buying war bonds. The bonds can be sold at any time without any red tape or difficulty whatever, but if not sold they form the very best possible security on which to get a loan from any bank. The man who has only \$100 to invest may think it is not worth while, but this is the great error. The most desirable thing possible would be to have the whole \$100,000,000 subscribed by one million people at \$100 each because it would prove the inexhaustible resources of the country. Whether a man can put in \$100 or \$1,000, he should do it and it should be done quickly because September 23 is the last date on which applications will be accepted. Ten dollars on each bond is all that is to be paid down and the balance is spread over three months as shown in the announcement. Any local bank manager throughout the country will accept applications or any responsible financial broker. If you want to assist in crushing German militarism and are not able to shoulder a rifle, you cannot do better than to subscribe for as many war bonds as you can pay for.

CORRUPTION GETS ITS REWARD

Last week the electors of the province of British Columbia declared with no uncertain voice that they were sick and tired and disgusted with the regime of political corruption which has disgraced that province of Canada for some years past. In the waste of public money and in political corruption generally the government of British Columbia, under Sir Richard McBride (who recently selected for himself a fat job in England), has for many years been considered the foulest in Canada, not even excepting that of the late Roblin regime in Manitoba. The fact that all the cabinet ministers were defeated and the government party practically annihilated does not prove that the people of British Columbia are largely Liberals, but simply that the great bulk of those who have been voting Conservative, like a large number of the Conservatives in Manitoba, are determined to have clean government. For the past ten years the government of British Columbia has been squandering the natural resources of that province in the most shameful manner and has guaranteed the bonds and

granted concessions to railway promoters to a degree greater than that of any province or state in the wide world. The day of reckoning has come for the government and the unfaithful stewards have been discharged in disgrace, but the day of reckoning for the province has not yet come when all these obligations will fall due. It will be some years yet before one of the fairest provinces in Canada will reap the heavy toll due to the mismanagement of its public affairs by a corrupt government.

ment for the investigation of such complaints and farmers should take advantage of this opportunity to see that all injustices are corrected.

SECOND BRIDGE DISASTER

Another disaster last week marked the construction of the world's greatest cantilever bridge being constructed across the St. Lawrence above Quebec. The central section, 600 feet in length, collapsed and sank to the bottom of the river just as it was being fitted into place to complete the great bridge. In 1907 one section of the bridge collapsed and carried to death more than 80 engineers and workmen. This time the loss is estimated at 10 lives. It is stated that the financial loss in the collapse last week was \$500,000 and that it will be borne by the construction company who will push ahead as fast as possible to replace the lost section and complete the bridge. When completed the bridge will have 1800 feet in one span, being the longest in the world, the second being the Forth Bridge in Scotland with 1710 feet in one span. When completed the new bridge will shorten the distance between the West and the East by 200 miles and will be the property of the people of Canada.

GOOD YEAR FOR C.N.R.

The report of the Canadian Northern Railway system for the year ending June 30, as submitted to the shareholders, shows that the net loss for the year is \$1,640,283. This annual report is unique from the fact that it is the first time the report has covered the entire system operated by the McKenzie and Mann interests. Previously the reports have only covered the Canadian Northern Railway, while the same interests operate a number of other lines under different names. Sir William McKenzie, president of the system, in presenting the report says that the company has exercised the most rigid economy and yet the net earnings were not equal to the fixed charges. What "rigid economy" means in the vocabulary of Sir William is a matter of speculation to any person who has witnessed the rise and development of the Canadian Northern Railway system. However, on the whole, the year should be a very profitable one to the Canadian Northern Railway, because the annual dip into the public treasury will more than offset the loss of \$1,600,000. The Canadian Northern Railway promoters would be ashamed to dip into the treasury and not get more than that much at one grab, so after all it should be considered a fairly satisfactory year.

ARE YOU KEEPING POSTED?

The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ont., has collected into pamphlet form all the rules and regulations of the Board of Grain Commissioners regarding survey boards, country elevators, hospital elevators, grain inspectors, interior terminals, shortages, overages, terminal elevators, weighing, and registration of warehouse receipts, etc. This pamphlet will be of interest and value to farmers and should be studied carefully by them. It is for free distribution. The report of the Board of Grain Commissioners for the year 1915 is also now published in the same volume with the grain statistics of Canada for the year ending March 31, 1915. This volume is also for free distribution. We would recommend every farmer who is not supplied with these volumes to send a post card or a letter at once to "The Department

HOW TO GET JUSTICE

Farmers generally don't realize the wide powers exercised by the Board of Grain Commissioners in the conduct of the grain trade. The board not only administers the Grain Act, but also it is the duty of the board to see that all companies in the grain trade, which are licensed and bonded under the regulations of the board, fulfil their duty towards farmers. A number of complaints recently have reached The Guide and have been forwarded to the board where they have been promptly taken up and adjusted. When a farmer believes that he has been unfairly treated by a grain commission firm or by a local elevator buyer or by any other firm or corporation in the grain trade, the proper thing to do is to set forth the complaint fully, clearly giving all the dates, facts and figures, and forward the same to "The Secretary, Board of Grain Commissioners, Fort William, Ont." The board maintains a special depart-

of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Ont.," and ask for the following:

- 1—Copy of Canada Grain Act.
- 2—Rules and Regulations of Grain Commissioners.
- 3—Grain Statistics and Report of Grain Commissioners for 1915.

Any secretary of a local farmers' association may send down to the department a list of the names and addresses of all his members and a copy of each of these reports will be mailed at once to the full list free of charge. All these documents are of great value to farmers and should be studied very carefully for self protection. These documents are among the few things that farmers get for nothing and there is no reason why they should be without them. The Guide very frequently gets requests from farmers asking about certain provisions of the Grain Act. We are glad always to give such information, but every farmer can get it for himself without cost and have it right on the spot when he needs it most, by simply asking for it from the Department of Trade and Commerce.

THE CROP OF 1915

The final figures are now available for the grain crop of 1915. The total wheat crop was around 380,000,000 bushels. It will be remembered that The Guide's final estimate last fall was 341,000,000 bushels and the next nearest estimate was 306,000,000 bushels. The official inspections for the year closing August 31 show 338,468,400 bushels. The Northwest Grain Dealers' Association makes up the total crop as follows:

	Bushels
Amount inspected	338,468,400
In store, country elevators	1,600,000
In transit, not inspected	1,200,000
Marketed in Winnipeg, not inspected	250,000

Still in farmers' hands.....	8,250,000
Used for seed, feed and country mills	30,000,000

Total.....	379,768,400
Less allowance for dual inspection	3,000,000
Less also 1914 crop in farmers' hands	320,000

Net Total.....	376,448,400
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The amount in farmers' hands is, of course, only estimated at 8,250,000 bushels, and many good authorities think that it will total not less than 10,000,000 bushels, which would increase the Northwest Grain Dealers' estimate by 1,750,000 bushels.

At the annual meeting of the Grain Exchange last week the retiring president, W. E. Milner, gave the final crop figures for 1915 as follows:

	Bushels
Wheat.....	376,448,400
Barley.....	39,202,000
Oats.....	389,000,000
Flax	2,250,000

Total.....	806,900,400
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It will probably be some years before another such crop of grain is harvested in this country.

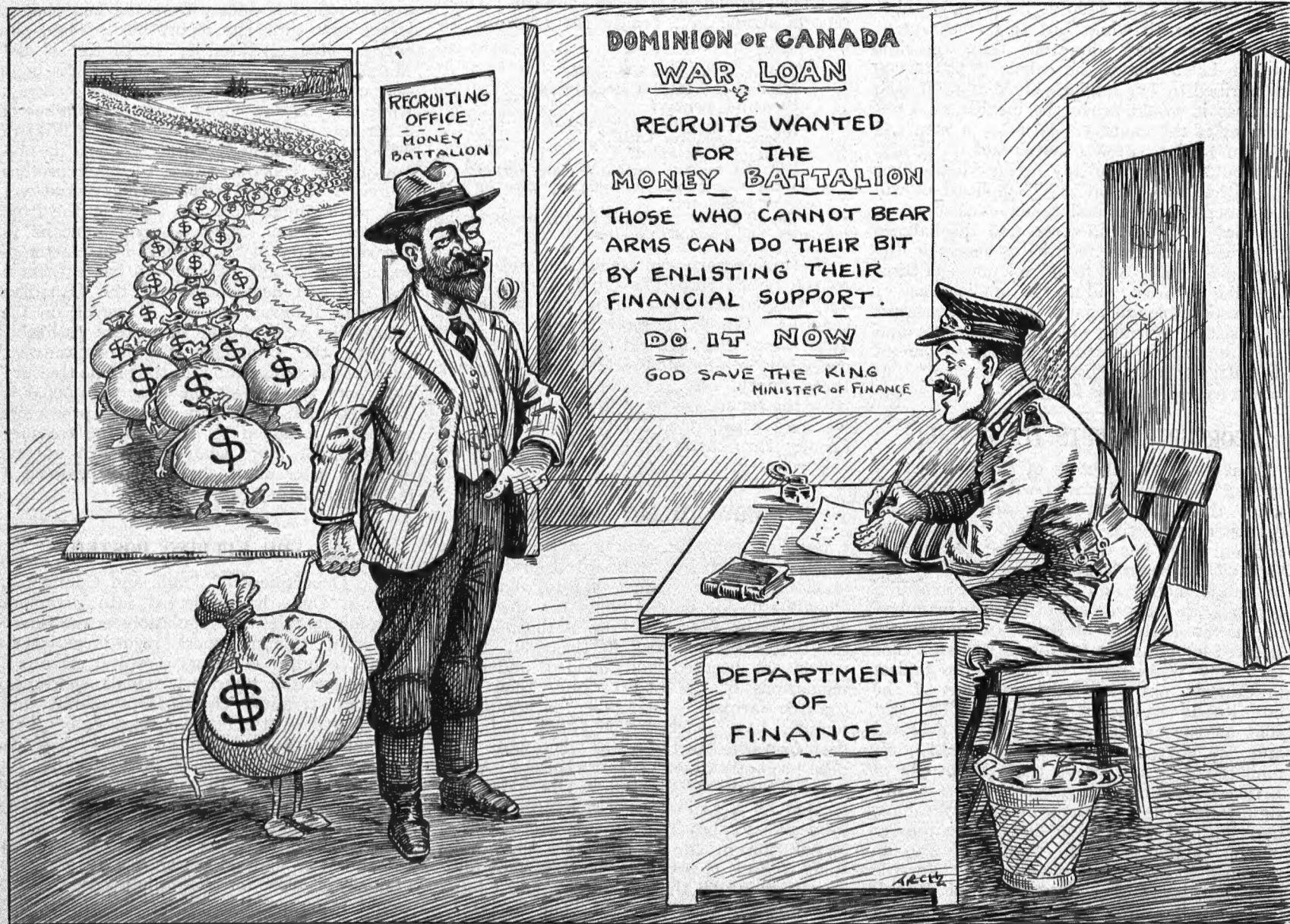
Ontario has gone dry under legislative enactment and from now until the close of the war at any rate no bars will be open in that province. The reports from British Columbia are to the effect that the Prohibition Referendum last week was also carried by a substantial majority which puts the Sunset province also in the dry list. The referendum to close the government liquor stores in Saskatchewan will undoubtedly be carried by a big majority in December. All the provinces of Canada, except Quebec, will be dry before the end of the year. Despite the sorrow and suffering that the war is bringing to Canada, the magnificent public spirit which has been

aroused is bringing also great moral benefits to the people.

Reports from British Columbia indicate that in the Referendum on Woman Suffrage, held at the same time as the general election last week, the people declared overwhelmingly in favor of granting the franchise to the women. This gives the women the right to vote on the same terms as men in all four Western provinces in Canada. The five Eastern provinces still retain the monopoly of the franchise for men, but the rights of the women cannot long be delayed.

Several examples of the profits made by a private corporation at the expense of the public are given in the article on the Railway Problem appearing this week. This investigation showed that over a period of eight years the Dominion Express Company was able, out of its own operations, to pay into the C.P.R., which owns this express company, no less than \$13,409,240, and this at a period when only \$24,500 had been paid in cash on its two millions of capital. In other words an average annual profit of \$1,600,000 was taken out of the pocket of the public on express charges.

Wheat growing in England is profitable these days. One twenty acre field yielded 1,000 bushels of grain which sold at seven shillings a bushel, worth £350, (about \$1,750,) and in addition the value of the straw paid for all the labor. This land has no doubt grown grain many decades, yet the system of farming followed has been such that the fertility of the soil has been retained as the excellent crop yield indicates. The return of fertility to the soil in the shape of barnyard manure will have to be more systematically practiced on Western farms in the future if grain yields are to be kept up.



By subscribing to the Dominion War Loan farmers help win the victory

The Rural School

PARENTS HELP WITH TEACHING

"Know your environment," is the motto of the trustees of the Fair School, situated at Water Glen, Alberta. Supplementary to the work of a teacher who, with seventeen pupils, has nine grades, the trustees arranged evening meetings to demonstrate lines of work done in the neighborhood. Bird Headley conducted a demonstration in hair cutting, accompanied with full instructions regarding purchase, use and care of barbers' tools, and giving desirable recipes for shampoos and lotions to be used on face after shaving. He explained why cloth shears could not be successfully used and other details of tonsorial art. Mr. Headley is an artist in this line, and this presentation of practical ideas on a common subject was both profitable and enjoyable.

Ed. Body presented the school with a handsome waste paper basket which he constructed on the stage while explaining what willows, grown in Alberta, could be used for, the names and uses of his tools, and when stock for work should be gathered. He passed around a chart showing some of the mathematical problems of the basket weaver. Mr. Body is a graduate of basketry and willow furniture of a technical school in England, and his rapid work and clear, terse statements created enthusiasm among old and young. He offered to give instructions in willow work evenings next winter.

The Woollen Industry

One evening was devoted to the woollen industry of the neighborhood. Mrs. Peterson spun, Mrs. Dufra carded, Mrs. Pearson operated the knitting machine, Mrs. Fagan crocheted and Mrs. Nelson had handing. Mr. Nelson occupied the centre of the stage making one of the famous Nelson mittens with his home-made wooden needle. Mr. Root gave an address on sheep, breeds of sheep, kinds of wool and marketing of wool. This vicinity is rich in experienced spinners and weavers, and it is hoped to arouse the interest of the young in this splendid cottage industry while such expert teachers can be supplied. This demonstration was given a cordial and appreciative endorsement. In line with this Miss C. A. Johnson, one of the newly elected lady trustees, is teaching the children to knit. As there are no looms near for cloth weaving, C. A. Johnson, our secretary-treasurer, took the entire school by motor to the residence of Mrs. Pearson to see her weave rag carpet. The older pupils gained a clear conception of the mechanism of the loom and its operation, as was learned in the report made by Oscar Peterson, and all were delighted with the motor ride. The small number of pupils in each grade emphasized the need of a larger school unit. In our first effort to meet this want an oratorical contest was arranged in which Calumet, Asker, Climax and Fair schools took part. It was a splendid effort on the part of pupils and was supported by a good attendance from all the districts interested. Prizes were awarded. Mr. Burnett, organist, and the local singers contributed to the success of the evening, and the pupils of Fair School gave some excellent drills.

School closed June 30, and a competition was arranged for Dominion Day. Prizes were given to rural schools ranking highest in manual training, domestic science, school studies and art. Another series of prizes was for sports, and prizes were given individuals for highest score in knitting, darning, crocheting, map drawing, painting, best collection of pressed wild flowers, essay on birds, specimen of manual training, potted plant or hanging basket. In Fair district most of this work will be done at home. In a reception which the school gave to the women of the district early in the term the trustees besought the co-operation of parents in the teaching of all those things which children should learn and for which the rural teacher cannot find time. Their response has been all that could be expected, and its effect on the pupils is marked. May Day was observed by a fitting program, and the trustees made it the occasion for a lesson in table setting, serving and dish washing in connection with a banquet to the May Queen, her court and the school.

Art and Photography

Our last evening meeting was devoted to art. Mr. Watson, teacher of Gadsby Lake School, gave an interesting talk on how to teach drawing, and illustrated his points by blackboard demonstration. His "Chalk Talk" was worthy the attention of any audience. Mr. Shattuck spoke on the pleasure and benefits of farm photography, and demonstrated the art by taking a flash light picture of the Hawkeye Ranch staff and showing how expeditiously it could be printed and developed. He is familiar with all branches of photography and generously offered his assistance and advice to any pupil or resident of the district who had a kodak and had found difficulties in producing good work. Mr. Irwin, of Asker School, followed on "Crayon Paint-

ing," illustrated in part by work prepared in advance and the rest by a landscape which he painted before the audience. His strokes were swift and his touch sure, and it was intensely interesting to follow him as he sketched the scene, laid on the real color, then worked in the atmosphere, shadows and finishing touches.

It will take some time to know our environment as we have a great deal of local talent still to be used in demonstration of rural work, and we are arranging for field days which we hope to make so interesting that their memory will be a valuable asset to the children in attendance. This repre-

have engaged competent teachers, so this cannot be laid to their charge. To begin with your first question, "School Gardens." We had one teacher of the very best who, by urgent appeals, got a spot plowed and with help from a lady friend had a really nice garden for two summers. The next teacher tried till she was discouraged to follow up this plan, but the school fence was out of repair and the ponies which brought the children to school were not supplied with hay in the stable so were turned out for pasture. Of course all the trees and bushes were destroyed, and since then no garden has been attempted.

"School fairs, school clubs organized." None of these. The school house has been occasionally cleaned or half-cleaned, school equipment just as meagre as can be possible, no hot lunches, sewing, cooking or manual training attempted. I do not know that they are taught anything about our wild birds and animals. There has been a little done along the line of weeds, but not, I think, about wild flowers. Farm arithmetic is confined to what may be in the text book. They may be taught a little about our great men, not about women. They are taught, I think, our system of govern-

Parents Show Little Interest

Our teachers have always had a comfortable home near the school. The parents send their children to school and generally attend when there is a school concert. That is about all they seem to consider their duty in that line. I do not think a parent, or even a trustee, ever enters the school for the purpose of making a visit or to see how the teacher and children are doing. I only know of one who ever did, till it was so unpopular that they quit. Now, this seems like an unqualified criticism on the neighborhood. I would like to show, if possible, just where the trouble lies. The people are all English speaking and have come from Ontario or from the old countries and are an intelligent, moral and prosperous church-going community. There must be some new regime or some means taken to stir them up. Inspectors come occasionally to the school and school taxes are paid. New trustees are elected mostly by at most half a dozen who may attend the yearly school meeting. It is my opinion that the trustees should be appointed by the municipality. Also that the mothers of the school children should have a voice and a chance to take some interest in the school work. I think women are eligible for trusteeship, and instead of three trustees as is now the case, there should be four, two men and two women. To avoid a decision on any point being a tie, let the secretary-treasurer give the casting vote. Of course he must not be a trustee.

MRS. H. M. NEVILLE.

Cottonwood, Sask.

Note.—Special attention is called to this letter, and it is hoped that we shall hear from many more such districts.

MUST HUSBAND SCHOOL HOURS THRIFTILY

I went to school a good many years and taught in both town and country for seven, so I feel on solid ground in discussing schools. In my estimation the child's mind is not to be regarded as a sponge to absorb this or that, but as a living organism that, once aroused to activity, will assimilate for itself. Education, as the word implies, is a drawing out, not a cramming process. When a teacher hears a child ask her an intelligent question she rejoices, because she knows that the child's mind is working, not just absorbing.

Now in this western country the climatic conditions and distances keep the average attendance rather low. Also circumstances put the children to work young. Let us then be wise in the use that the average child makes of his school days. The school is preparation for citizenship, and he must conform to the rules of the school and respect the rights of others. He must learn to read and to appreciate the beauty and value of the selections in the various readers. He must write a good hand and learn to spell any word that he uses correctly. He must learn to use a dictionary. He must learn arithmetic well enough to rapidly and accurately measure a field, the contents of a bin, reckon simple and compound interest, make out notes, receipts and to keep simple accounts. The girls need to know these things, too, as farmers' wives.

The teacher should inculcate a taste for good reading and open up the world of good books by daily reading from some good work. And if I had my way every child would learn the Lord's Prayer, the Creed and the Ten Commandments, and learn them at school. And another important thing is the use of correct language. Whether they have time to learn the rules of grammar or not, insist on correct English by imitation. Never let an

Continued on Page 26

THE RURAL SCHOOL

Realizing that the future of Western Canada is closely related to the success of the one-roomed rural school, The Guide has been seeking information as to what is being done, and may be done, to make this institution a better instrument of education than it is today.

Some of our readers have given us valuable information in the letters which appear on this page, but there must be many other districts in which the peculiar needs of the community are being met in a peculiar way. We should like to hear from teachers, trustees and parents concerning them, and to compensate the contributors for their time and trouble. The Guide is willing to pay for letters published, and any illustrations which are suitable for use, at its usual rates.

These letters will be used to enliven a discussion of the problem of the rural school, which The Guide purposes publishing from time to time throughout the winter.

A departure of this kind can only succeed if it has the hearty co-operation of our readers, and it is hoped that beginning with the school fairs, which are about due, we shall have a long succession of interesting letters telling how the rural school is being more closely related to the life of the community.

Address all letters:

Rural School Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

sents the work of four months. If persisted in for even a short time it will send pupils up for entrance examination with a better understanding of the advantages and limitations of their education in comparison with that received by pupils in town schools who will write with them.

EMMA J. ROOT,
Chairman, Trustees of Fair School.

NOTHING PROGRESSIVE IN THIS SCHOOL

In your issue of April 13, re Rural Schools, you have asked answers to a number of questions. I will try to respond to as many as I feel competent for in the order which you gave. In the first place I will chiefly refer to what is doing in our own locality in which I have been a resident for thirty-three years, and in which I have been personally interested. Of course you will know that I have been here since there was but one small school in Regina and before there were any rural schools in Assiniboia. Our first school was started twenty-two years ago, and the then program of instruction rigidly adhered to. The nature study part was a struggle for the teacher to maintain, as it was ridiculed by the parents, and of course it was difficult to keep the scholars interested. There were no gardens for school thought of at that time. To skip over the intervening years to the present time and state what improvement has been made is an uninteresting task, for as nearly as I can trace events I can only call them a retrogression. We have always paid good salaries and in the main

Farm Experiences

CLEANING UP WILD OATS

There are a great many ways in which to rid a field of wild oats. I often see in many papers people asking the question. My experience with this pest has proved very satisfactory on the kind of land we have here. Of course the ease with which wild oats can be got rid of greatly depends on the nature of the soil. The land that I have is a medium black, sandy soil, very easily worked. Plows or any implement will clean in it no matter how loose. I came to this farm in the fall of 1914 and found it to be badly infested with wild oats. I skim plowed thirty acres very light, harrowed once and packed once. When I was plowing I could scrape them up with my hand in places. So the next spring as soon as I could get on the land I put the disc on the land and got it warmed up early. The wild oats came up as thick as anything could grow. On May 20 I plowed them down and sowed barley. The barley was a great crop, going fifty bushels to the acre, and no wild oats. I think this field will be in fine shape for wheat another year.

Man.

C. H.

MAKING \$14 A HEAD ON STEERS

In contributing this article to the readers of The Guide, I do not wish to force my methods on the attention of others engaged in farming. However, I have had some experience in feeding steers on a small scale and I have kept a close record of results, so I am writing this hoping that those who contemplate feeding steers, who have not had any previous experience, may find some helpful suggestions that may be used to advantage by them.

The bunch that I fed last winter consisted of nine head of two-year-old steers (coming three). They were a good average bunch of grade Shorthorns and were all pail fed calves except one, which was allowed to suck the cow. I raised seven of these and bought one calf seven months old for \$16 and another yearling for \$30. They were put in the feed yard November 1, 1915, and sold March 1, 1916—valued at \$55 each in November by our local cattle buyer. They ate:

12 tons of prairie hay at \$4 per ton.....	\$ 48.00
8,544 pounds chop at 1½ cents per pound....	106.80
Value of nine steers at \$55 each.....	495.00

They sold for:

Nine steers, average weight when sold 1,222½ pounds. 1,222½ x 9 equals 11,000 pounds at 7 cents per pound.....	\$770.00
Total cost as shown above	649.80

Net gain (four months)\$120.20

We had a small scale in the granary and every feed was weighed out to the steers and set down on a chart made for the purpose. The hay was measured in the stack. This makes a return of almost \$14 a head.

Ponoka, Alta.

F. S. J.

CO-OPERATION'S BENEFITS

At the beginning of the year 1915 the farmers of this district were unorganized. Every farmer dealt individually, and in consequence he was imposed upon whenever opportunity offered. Early in the year, however, the farmers, feeling the need of co-operation in their undertakings, organized a branch of the S.G.G.A., and at the first meeting a very encouraging start was made.

Owing to local conditions which prevailed in this district at that time we were unable to purchase in bulk from our Central in Moose Jaw. Therefore, early in the life of the association, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the purchasing of all lines of supplies for our members. In this matter the committee was very successful. Merchants who were indifferent where the trade of a single farmer was concerned became very anxious to secure the trade of a solid community and gladly offered us a discount of 10 per cent. off all purchases at regular retail prices in return for the support of the association. This acted as a stimulant for new members to join, with the result that at the end of our first year we had a membership of almost sixty.

Each member was at least fifty dollars to the good by joining the organization. Locals who are similarly situated to us and find it difficult on account of not having a warehouse to deal with the Central, would do well to make similar arrangements with their local merchants. It would be the means of keeping the association a live issue and would greatly help to increase the membership. This is only one instance, and many more could be cited, where co-operation has benefited the farmers of this district.

Sask.

A. J. McQ.

SUCCESSFUL WITH MARQUIS

From experience I am firmly convinced that the early ripening Marquis wheat is the only dependable wheat to sow, as far as wet weather or early

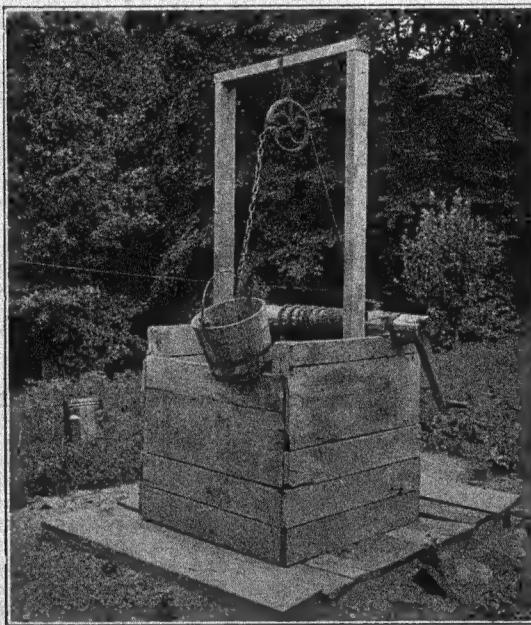
frost are concerned, and henceforth I shall sow only Marquis unless some new kind of wheat is put on the market that proves better. Four years ago, when practically all the Red Fife and other kinds of wheat in Western Canada were more or less frozen, I came to the conclusion that if grain growing was to be a success, as far as early frosts were concerned, it would be necessary to have an earlier ripening wheat. When Marquis was first put on the market in this part of the country I was one of the first to try it. I paid \$1.25 per bushel for seed to be used on twenty-five acres of summer-fallow. Most of my neighbors did not think much of this venture and said Red Fife was good enough for them. My patch yielded 40 bushels per acre that year, but as we had an ordinary year it did not ripen very much earlier than the Fife. The next year—the dry year—any kind of wheat ripened plenty early enough. But last year (1915) it came to the test, and Marquis wheat came thru with flying colors. The last week in August you could tell from afar every field of Marquis in the district. It was practically all standing up, looking yellow and ripe, ready for the binder, while the Red Fife, especially on summer-fallow, was mostly down flat on the ground and green as grass. At that time it certainly looked bad for the farmers with nothing but Fife. But as luck would have it, the following week turned warm and was free from showers and gave the Fife a chance to catch up. But the grain that was down stayed down and had to be cut one way, a tedious job, and lots of grain was left on the ground as the binder went right over it. Then when about half the Fife was cut we had a bad frost that froze all there was standing or laying and some in the stooks. The final result was that Marquis wheat graded No. 1, while the frozen Fife was graded from No. 2 to No. 5. Of course last year was an exceptional year, and it's true that Red Fife would be all right in ordinary years. But it is also true that no farmer can predict in the spring what kind of a season we are going to have, and if wheat growing is to be a dependable business in this country of early frosts, it certainly behoves every farmer to sow wheat that can be depended on to beat the early frost. Of course we may lose our crops from other causes, but as far as frost goes in Southern Alberta, if Marquis wheat is sowed just as soon as the ground, that has been prepared the year previous, can be harrowed and drilled there will be little danger of frosted wheat.

JOHN GLAMBECK.

Milo, Sask.

HANDLING BARBED WIRE

Last year I read in The Guide about the method of letting out barbed wire by means of a crowbar on top of a wagon box. I have used it for years, but it sometimes gives trouble when turning and



The old oaken bucket. It's artistic, but not in it with a concrete well tank and windmill. There is no labor saver on a farm equal to the latter.

pounds apiece, due, I think, to a week of thawing weather in February. These steers were fed hay and chop twice a day—morning and evening—and if one of the steers refused to eat, his allowance was taken back so that the rest only got their own allowance. They had free access to salt and water. A tank heater was used and ice was not allowed to form on the water during the day. An open shed was provided, which allowed them to go in and out as they liked. This was simply a frame made of poles and covered with straw. They were fed out-



Berkshire boar, showing remarkable Berkshire type and strength.

on uneven ground. So when we were to fence a half-section last year we fixed up the following device to let out two wires at once.

We made two hardwood sticks to go thru the spools, flattening them a little on one end to fit into the oblong holes made in two pieces of staves of an old barrel. The sticks and holes are made oblong to prevent the sticks from turning. The pieces of staves we nailed to the bottom of a wagon-box with two-inch nails. Then we made a board with two holes in it to fit over the sticks, loosened

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The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

THE SUBTLE INSULTS OF ART

Germany's most poignant punishment for disturbing the world's peace will be meted out to her, not by the armies of the allied forces, but by the artists of the whole world. Theirs are the poisoned arrows against which the most elaborate system of trenches and the most powerful combination of guns is no defence.

It is said that the kaiser grinds his teeth in rage at the stinging insult of Raemaker's cartoons, and his own impotence to defend himself against this judgment of a representative of a neutral nation.

Many tales are told of the manner in which the clever Belgians have turned the tables on their conquerors, one of which is to the effect that just before an important Belgian national holiday the citizens were warned not to make any patriotic demonstration. The day began very quietly, and it seemed that their orders were going to be obeyed, but at a certain hour gramophones all over one of the great cities began to play the German national anthem—out of tune. The German officers fumed and raged inwardly, but they could do nothing in answer to this artistic expression of contempt.

In Princess Mary's gift book there is a story called "The Ebony Box," by A. E. W. Mason, which is the most refined example of the artistic insult. It is the story of a Prussian officer who served in the Franco-Prussian war. During the siege of Paris he was sent, one night, on a special mission, which necessitated a long ride alone thru a dangerous section of the country. Being uncertain of the direction, he stopped at a little hut and rapped at the door, loudly and imperatively. When the door was not opened immediately, tho it was the middle of the night, he smashed in the window with his whip handle. A shuffling footstep was heard and an old woman, bent with rheumatism and with only a shawl thrown over her night clothes, stood shivering in the doorway. The author, with consummate cleverness, has had the Prussian officer tell the story himself.

"I am sorry, monsieur," she said meekly. "But I cannot move as quickly as I could when I was young. How can I serve monsieur?"

"Not a word of reproach about her broken window. You would think that the hardest man must have felt some remorse. I merely broke in upon her apologies with a rough demand for information.

"The road upon your right leads to Chelles, monsieur," she answered. "That upon your left to Raincy."

"I rode off without another word. It is not a pretty description which I am giving to you, but it is a true one. That is my regret—it is a true one."

On the return journey the officer sighted a chateau which he fancied might be the means of sending news to the French in Paris, and he entered ruthlessly and searched it. The inmates were a bed-ridden woman, her daughter, a sister, a visiting wounded soldier and a servant or two.

Having found no evidence to confirm his suspicions elsewhere, he insisted upon searching the young girl's room, and in one of the drawers he came upon an ebony box. The girl tried to throw it over the banister into the hall below, but he stopped her. Then she begged of him to open it, if he must, in her bedroom or in the hall, telling him that her hope of future happiness depended upon it. But no, he took the little box into the living room and not only opened it before the aunt and the soldier guest, but read all the letters it contained aloud to them. They were nearly all from one Armand, apparently a young student in Paris, tho a few were from other friends, but in each of them there was some mention of this Armand.

When he had finished, the wounded soldier got up from the couch and, hobbling across the room, he put his hand upon the girl's arm very gently and asked her to be his wife.

She refused, saying that he had only asked her to spare her this humiliation. Sometime, she said, if things had gone on as they were, he might have come and said this of his own free will, and then she would have been so happy, but now it was impossible, because she would always be suspicious that he was doing it for her sake.

Then, and then only, did it seep into the dull mind of the Prussian officer the contemptible thing he had done in revealing the girl's love to the man who did not love her.

Had the author told the story in the third per-

son and made the man utterly unashamed it would have savored of malignity, but told in the first person, with expressions of regret, always after he had brutally disregarded the rights and feelings of others, it is a superb indictment of the arrogance of the Prussian officer.

Thus it is that the artist wounds the pride of nations more deeply than the soldier can ever hope to do, and it should be borne in mind that this insidious retribution awaits not only Prussia but our own and every other nation whenever they give the rein to pride and arrogance.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

KEEPING ATTRACTIVE

What is wrong with the Marys? Why does Mary go with neglected hair? What prevents her looking as fresh as she did on the happy eve she answered "Yes"? Why has she let will power slip, lost her grip on her nerves, and had a breakdown? Why does John find more pleasure at the club six

comings, and we appreciate what good there may be in our lives.

Where are the other mothers on my side? Let us hear from them.

MRS. L. T. C.

A THANKLESS CHILD

I know a mother whose daughter lounges around the house and reads silly love-stories, while the mother does nearly all her work, even making her bed. The daughter has got the lazy habit. She does not want to do anything but just dress up in her new clothes and make a good impression upon her boy friends.

A certain elderly lady told me recently that she was very unhappy because of the ingratitude of her children who had grown up to be so selfish and inconsiderate of her. She said she had made all kinds of sacrifices for them; she had always studied to make them comfortable and happy, and yet they did not seem to appreciate it.

Her daughters married well and are living in fine homes, but she lives in a cheap apartment furnished with odds and ends. The daughters have a great many luxuries, and yet they seldom visit their mother or invite her to their homes.

These instances are sad enough, and yet parents are often responsible for much of it. If children are brought up with the idea that their mother is always ready to give up something for their sakes, they take it for granted that mothers are supposed to make these sacrifices, that this is what mothers are for. Now, if children are reared with this idea, they will inevitably be selfish.

I have in mind a mother who has given her life to her only son and daughter. I have seen her, time and time again, run for her son's slippers the minute he was in the house, and get the paper or a book for him and say, "There, son, sit down and make yourself comfortable." She waits upon him as he should be waiting upon her.

She has been so indulgent with her children, so self-sacrificing in granting their every whim, doing their work for them, that they have both developed ungovernable tempers. They contradict her constantly, are actually so abusive that she is often in tears, and she cannot understand why it is that her children are so ungrateful, why it is that they are so inconsiderate of her and her feelings. But it is the legitimate result of her training. She has never taught them to make sacrifices for her or for anyone else. Her very kindness has not only brought sorrow to her, but it has unfitted her children for their life battles.

Overindulgent parents are responsible for a great deal of the ingratitude and the selfishness and the vicious tempers children develop. Many mothers have the idea that overindulgence is kindness, but the effect is often just the opposite. A good mother is a wise mother and she trains her children with a view to how they can best be taught to meet their own problems later in life. The wise mother knows that a child who does not learn implicit obedience will be placed at a great disadvantage, because no one is fit to command who has not first learned to obey, and no man becomes a good leader who has not first learned to follow. The mother who realizes what is best for her child never allows him to think that he can disobey her. Implicit obedience is imperative in the training of a child. —By Orison Swett Marden, in the Pictorial Review.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

Strange as it may seem, beef may be kept for months if immersed in sour milk. The lactic acid destroys the germs of putrefaction.

Scraps of toilet soap should be saved, and when half a cupful or so is on hand it is a good plan to make the scraps into a soap jelly.

Cheese may be kept soft and good for a long time if wrapped in a cloth wrung out in vinegar and then wrapped again in a dry cloth.

Stick a pin thru the cork of every bottle that contains poison, and this may save tragic mistakes when seeking medicine in the dark.

A bare broom splinters matting easily. If you have no long-handled soft brush, make a grey cotton flannel covering for the top of the broom.

Potato balls which are sauted in butter after being boiled are delicious. They should be served with a generous sprinkling of minced parsley.



A SCENE AT A CORN HUSKING

nights a week than at home with Mary and the babies?

I am afraid Mary forgets she is the one who either attracts or distracts him, and that he never saw her except as fresh as a new-blown rose until after their wedding day. Perhaps she felt so sure of him on being married that she could neglect her personal appearance and he would still love her, for old time's sake, let us say.

Let her think how easily her hair may be tidily dressed and her dress fresh and clean. Her work can be done after breakfast in the same dress, in these days of cover-all aprons. I don't mean an elaborate dress, or a severely plain one of unattractive colors, but one of some becoming color that will make John want to take her in his arms every time he sees her. They are just as cheap and as easily made as forbidding-looking garments.

You may object that it will take two or three such dresses a week. What if it does? Isn't the effort worth while, if your husband comes home with a remark about your dress, and the smile that doesn't wear off?

What if Mary must attend a baby, I attend three. I am not theorizing, but telling you what I do 365 days in the year, and have done for six years.

There are lots of us happy women who have happy lives, happy children, happy homes and happy husbands. Let us tell the unhappy ones what life means to us.

My husband is not an attendant at clubs, but finds his pleasure at home with his family. He does not care for the babies at night, because our babies sleep all night, and have done so almost since they were born. The eldest is five, the second two and one-half years, and the baby eight months. The first one was so delicate we came near losing her, but she was very little care at night. The second one and the baby never awoke at night after they were three weeks old, because they had proper care, and were properly and systematically managed. I am sure such night bother as we had with the first was due to our lack of experience.

My husband is under considerable mental strain and lacks physical exercise in his business, so we breed poultry to get outdoor work. I help him in this, and he helps me with my work when there is need for it.

We are not perfect. We make mistakes. But we are considerate of each other, we overlook short-

September 20, 1916

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NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF LIEN NOTES AND HIRE RECEIPTS

The attention of the public is directed to the amendments made last Session to the Ordinance respecting Hire Receipts and Conditional Sales, whereby, in order to preserve the rights contained in Lien Notes and Hire Receipts renewal statements have to be filed in accordance with the provisions of said amendments.

JOHN D. HUNT,
Clerk Executive Council.

Alberta

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

ASSOCIATION VITAL STATISTICS

The following report was submitted by the secretary to the meeting of the executive, September 12: I have great pleasure in submitting the following vital statistics of the association for the year 1916, up to the week ending September 9, as compared with a corresponding period for 1915.

The total receipts were \$12,547.08, as compared with \$8,380.14, an increase of \$4,166.94; of this amount \$5,428.46 are membership dues for the men, as compared with \$4,100.00 for last year, or an increase of \$1,328.46, representing approximately 2,670 members. Ninety new locals have reported since the first of the year with a total membership of 2,070, so that our old locals have not only held their own but actually increased their membership by 600 in spite of the fact that ninety of last year's locals are on the suspended list as not having reported this year at all.

Our total expenses to date are \$10,257.00, against \$8,161.09, or an increase of \$2,095.91. Our position is therefore relatively much better than at this time last year. This increase is made up as indicated in my last report by the increase in cost of the annual report, and an increase in officers' and organization expenses, which now amounts to \$750. You will note, however, that our net increase in expenditure has been reduced over that of five weeks ago, and as matter of fact we are saving approximately \$100 a month in the operation of the Central office as compared with the same period last year.

We have also on hand a rather heavy stock of local union supplies, which I thought wise to secure in advance on account of the rapid increase which is taking place in the paper market on account of war conditions. I have on hand over 400 standard writing pads for local unions which we sell at 50 cents each; 200 minute books, selling price \$2 each; 1,100 buttons, with an average selling price of 18 cents, or about \$800 worth in the aggregate, all of which have been paid for.

I might mention that the total membership receipts for men during the whole of last year was only \$5,389.67, so that we have already passed our previous past record for any year and still have four months to go. It is only fair to state that the first eight months are always our best months, and as a general rule the receipts for the last four months only run about 25 per cent. of those received during the first eight months. As far as one can judge, however, there is no reason why we cannot at least hold the gain that has already been made, and with a little extra effort in the organization field I am confident that a still further increase could be secured.

NEWS FROM PEACE RIVER

I publish herewith letter forwarded to us by C. R. Field, president of the Swan River local organized this year in the Lesser Slave Lake district:

On May 13, 1916, a few settlers of the Swan River settlement, Peace River, met in the schoolhouse, and tho it was the third attempt, we succeeded in organizing a U.F.A. local which was named Swan River U.F.A. local. Many kept a cry of "It is no use," but thanks to the members, who number close to fifty, it is a success. Our union can almost boast of the support given by the ladies, three of whom are on the board of directors. Entertainment and lunch of coffee and cake is furnished quite regularly.

It was decided to meet every two weeks for a while, but the time seems so well occupied that we don't know when we will be able to change to the monthly meeting. Practically every subject of interest to the community welfare is being dealt with in its turn. On June 2 we had the honor of a visit from H. W. Wood, our provincial president, and H. C. Brown, vice-president of the Alberta Farmers' Elevator Co.

Limited, both of whom gave us much needed information and encouragement at the proper time.

Much credit can be placed to the Grain Growers' Guide as an educational and dependable issue, and the quicker every farmer realizes his position in the financial world, that much sooner there will be the necessary regulation in prices to the consumers. Farming is more independent than any other occupation and this is the stumbling place that hinders co-operation in the farming world. Careful study of conditions have proven to me that farmers are more distant with each other and less acquainted than any other class of business people. Therefore they lack the confidence to become familiar with each other. Everyone knows you find the farmer more generous and less narrow than any other class. Why? His open, free life has educated him better on that line than the man tied up in a narrow business.

The vastness of Peace River district can only be realized by those who have spent some time in its limits, and this little corner, Swan River Valley, with its productive soil and bountiful moisture supply, yielding as high as 600 bushels of potatoes and all the hardier garden vegetables on the natural soil, also abundance of fish in Slave Lake where 1,100,000 pounds is the yearly catch allowed; moose, bear, deer, foxes and other small game; small wild fruits, such as raspberries, gooseberries, cranberries and blueberries in quantities, can only be appreciated by those who have been here to see. If this sounds like fairy tales to you, apply to Wilfred L. McKillop, secretary, Kinuso, and get actual figures.

LOCAL TO THE RESCUE

The following report is to hand from V. E. Skertchley, of Tring: Sorry this has turned up late. Things got upset somewhat when my house blew away in a terrible storm. However, the local came to the rescue in fine style and erected a new building. The local is always there when help is needed and I am proud to be one of its members.

BUY U.S. APPLES

The following letter is to hand from our Acme Local, No. 62, re apple situation: "The members of Acme Local, No. 62, have decided not to buy B.C. apples on account of the duty that is being charged. Instead will buy apples from fruit growers in the United States and let the duty charged help pay the revenue. The local requests that you send this decision on to The Guide."

The Central office is in touch with growers in Washington willing to ship direct to the consumers in Alberta, and will gladly put you in touch with these people if any union is intending to buy apples this fall and would like to secure them from the States.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK AT COLINTON

J. C. Williamson, secretary of Colinton Local, No. 540, reports: "It is quite a time since you heard from me, but am glad to say that times are looking brighter in this district for our society. We got our binder twine from a local merchant, and by placing our order early got it for \$11.95. Today the same twine is \$13.50. I am now in correspondence re coal oil and expect to make a good saving on it, which will make the outside farmers sit up and take notice. We have received notice that A. W. Milne, a member of our local, has been killed in France, and other three members are in the firing line. The crops are looking fairly good in this district, and so far have received no damage from hail or frost. Here is looking forward to brighter times."

HEAVY RAINS AT BAWLF

T. E. Anderson, secretary of Bawlf Local Union, No. 350, sends in the following report: I enclose herewith the sum of \$14 as balance of membership

dues due Central office. We have now fifty-four members, and thirteen dollars were sent in by Mr. Rhysason in January last. Have tried to get up an order for groceries from our members and take advantage of the Hudson's Bay offer, but farmers are too busy to attend meetings in the summer time and consequently no business is done. However, we are getting in our second earload of flour, one of salt and one of lumber since we commenced, besides its a hooch on the town merchants not to overcharge us poor hayseeds. Crops are good in this vicinity, but oh so much rain!

SHOULD NATIONALIZE RAILWAYS

At the last meeting of the Rodney Local, No. 57, the following resolution was brought up: "Whereas, the C.N.R. and G.T.P. railroads are a burden to the taxpayers of Canada, who pay out without any compensation and, whereas the C.P.R. is on a paying basis to counterbalance the deficits of the other two. Therefore be it resolved that in the interest of the taxpayers of Canada, the government nationalize all Canadian railways and that copies of this resolution be sent to the Grain Growers' Associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, also to the Canadian Council of Agriculture and Railway Commission."

FREIGHT RATE REDUCED

The directors of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., together with Geo. Greig, representing the Stock Breeders' Association, and R. McKenzie, representing the Canadian Council of Agriculture, waited on Mr. Lanigan in respect to a reduction in the freight rate of feeders, stockers and breeding cattle from terminal points back to farms in the West.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Lanigan suggested that the C.P.R. would be favorable to giving a refund of 25 per cent. of the freight on stockers, feeders and breeding cows shipped out from Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Winnipeg. On presentation of a certificate signed by the secretary of The Grain Growers' Association and countersigned by the provincial secretary, to the receiving agent, he would be instructed to accept 75 per cent. of the regular freight rate in payment in full, and that the railway granting this rebate would expect that the cattle when shipped again to the terminal points would be forwarded over their road.

Mr. Lanigan also stated that he would take the matter up with the other railways at once, and so soon as the legal requirements could be complied with, that the regulations would be publicly announced. This is applying the principle of the seed grain certificate to shipments of cattle. The secretaries of the association are expected to see that only stockers, feeders and breeding stock would be permitted to come in on this reduced rate. Mr. Lanigan expressed the desire of the C.P.R. to help farmers as much as possible to feed the surplus of feed stuff that they have on the farms this year. The proposition appealed to those present as being acceptable.

SOLDIERS' LEAVE EXTENDED

At the request of members of our unions all over the province, the matter of further extension to soldiers engaged in the harvest fields was taken up by the Central office with Ottawa, and as a result of negotiations during the past week the following telegram is to hand. Full publicity has been given to this thru the daily papers:

"Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 10, 1916.
"P. P. Woodbridge,
"United Farmers of Alberta,
"Calgary, Alta."

"Referring to your telegram of the 7th inst., it has been decided to permit further extensions of harvest leave by officers commanding districts to troops not warned for overseas service where actual need exists. Representations received indicate high wages are being paid, and it has been decided that while further extensions may be granted up to October 20, such will be granted without pay and allowances. Camp commandments have been notified as above and applications should be made to them."

"F. B. McCURDY."

COLONIAL NURSING ASSOCIATION
The following interesting letter has been received by the Central from Lady Piggott, the founder and vice-president of the Colonial Nursing Association. It demonstrates not only a beautiful spirit of interest and helpfulness on the part of these English ladies, but also a very clear perception of one of the vital problems of the prairie settler.—J.B.M.

The Colonial Nursing Association, Imperial Institute, London, S.W.

Dear Sir:—I have been advised to write to you on the subject of the great necessity for establishing fully trained maternity nurses on the prairies and outlying districts of Canada, and to ask you to discuss with your association the possibility and desirability of the women of Great Britain offering their help in this matter to the women of Canada. Very distressing accounts reach both this association and the British Women's Emigration Association of the mortality and grave difficulties experienced by young mothers in these places during and after childbirth, and in view of the great importance of infant life at this time of terrible wastage and mortality owing to the world war, it is felt that very serious efforts should be made within the Empire to avoid this preventable loss of life in many of its outlying parts.

Should this offer of help be welcomed by your association, it is suggested that a number of specially selected, fully qualified mothers' nurses or midwives be sent out to undertake a two years' tour of service in any part of the Dominions where their services are needed. It is thought that they might be placed at centres to be selected by your association, whence under medical control they could undertake maternity work in outlying districts.

It is understood that the Victorian Order of Nurses in Canada is unable to deal in any large way with this problem, owing to the scarcity of fully-trained nurses for these outposts, and also to the well-known dislike of such highly trained women for maternity work in isolated places. Our executive has a scheme in process of elaboration by which a certain number of suitable women whose homes have been broken up by the war—preferably widows or married women—might be trained specially as midwives, who in return for such training would undertake this two years' tour of service in any part of the Empire where their services are needed.

Outline of Scheme

This is a brief outline of the scheme as at present conceived; the maintenance and salary to be received by these nurses is to be the subject of future consideration, but I may say that the suggestion is that the funds for these purposes should be raised: (1) By the fees charged; (2) By local subscriptions and donations; (3) From funds specially raised, both here and in the Dominions. It has been suggested that your society might be willing to arouse interest in the scheme among the many existing women's institutes, so that help might be forthcoming in local organization of nursing centres, funds and so forth. You, of course, clearly understand that no "interference" or unwelcome assistance is intended from the mother country; but rather a message from the women of Great Britain to the women of Canada, "Can we help you?" It should be possible for a number of centres to be established where three or four of these mothers' nurses might live under proper medical supervision—either lady doctors or local medical men—whose services should be available for the scattered settlers and their families.

It would much gratify my committee if you would consider this informal letter carefully and let me have the views of your association as to the possibility of our assisting in any definite action.

Yours very truly,
MABEL W. PIGGOTT,
(Lady Piggott)

Founder and Vice-President, C.N.A.

ITALY'S LABOR CO-OPERATION

The greatest demonstration of labor's ability to dispense with the capitalist and private contractor is the experience of the workmen's organizations in Italy. In Bologna, the Laborers' Co-

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

operative Organization has successfully built a \$40,000,000 railway terminal by taking the contract directly. The laborers were backed by their own co-operative bank, and the contract was deposited in the bank as security for advances, as needed, while the work progressed. The laborers' organization employed the architects and engineers necessary, so there was no lack of technical skill, but there was a conspicuous absence of the fat contractor beating down the wages of the men who did the work. The laborer was worthy of his dividend—and he got it. There was a Bologna sausage that needed no mustard to make it go down.—Montana Equity News.

ENJOYABLE TIME AT AMULET

A very enjoyable picnic was held at Erickson's Lake on August 30 by the Amulet Grain Growers' Association. The weather being of the finest, a large crowd of over five hundred assembled to help the Grain Growers in their initial endeavor to promote social relations of the community and surrounding districts. All lovers of the old-time sport of baseball were not disappointed in the game between Mount Joy and Amulet. After a hard fought contest Mount Joy won by four runs, the final score being 7-11.

Races for the children and tug-of-war between the Grain Growers and the non-Grain Growers created a good deal of interest. The advisability of being a Grain Grower was proved by the result of the contest. Three prominent members of the association had built a gasoline launch, "The Taboswill." The launch provided room for thirty-four and was the latest in modern ship building. Loaded to the gunwale and decorated with flags and pennants it added a very striking note to the festive scene. An old salt who came here as a homesteader seven years ago was so pleased with the unexpected pleasure of boat-riding that he never missed a trip.

Addresses given by Messrs. T. E. Gamble and Hawkes on "Education of the Rural Population," "History of the Grain Growers' Association" and "Co-operative Trading," respectively, were much enjoyed by everyone. Possibly the most enjoyable feature of the whole day was a supper served by the wives of the Grain Growers. By the repast served they proved themselves experts of the culinary art. A platform for dancing had been built and an orchestra of three pieces provided good music for all those who wished to take part in this favorite form of amusement. Altogether an enjoyable time was spent and the picnickers went home trusting that a similar form of entertainment would be provided next year.

T. E. STEUOK,
See., Amulet G.G.A.

SUCCESSFUL PICNIC

Central Secretary:—On Wednesday, July 19, the Coriander Local held their second annual picnic at the Coriander school. Over eighty people attended, the weather being ideal for a picnic. The day passed quickly, as there was barely time for the lengthy program after the crowd arrived. After supper all were well entertained by a very impressive address by George Spence, official organizer of the proposed Grain Growers' railroad.

GEORGE HURST,
Sec., Coriander Local.

CONTRIBUTE TO EMERGENCY FUND

Central Secretary:—I have much pleasure in informing you that we held a most successful picnic here on July 20, 1916, at which we had boating and all other kinds of amusements, as well as sports with suitable prizes for the Sunday School children, which were organized by the ladies' auxiliary, who also helped us materially in providing for the liberal supper which fol-

lowed. In accordance with our pledge given at the Saskatoon convention to do something towards the emergency fund—legal fund—of the association, we decided to give half the proceeds of the picnic, for which please find enclosed \$31.80. We, as a local, feel that this is a fund the good results of which can hardly be estimated too highly, especially on account of its moral effect, and we feel that every local should make an effort to do its share towards this fund, especially as all alike receive benefits from it, which are not always apparent. I might say that this contribution is in a great measure part of the fruits of the address given us by W. J. Thompson, district director, on March 29.

H. S. LOXTON,
Sec., Spring Lake, No. 3.

CAR PRIVILEGE ABUSED

The following is a copy of a resolution adopted by the Forgan Grain Growers' Association Limited, August 4, 1916:

"Whereas the privilege afforded by the ruling of the Board of Grain Commissioners re the securing of special cars to handle the exposed grain of the 1915 crop has been abused by many unscrupulous grain dealers and farmers and used as a means to secure cars out of turn, as shown by the car order book, and whereas much inconvenience and actual loss has been sustained by many farmers who provided for the proper housing of their grain, and whereas this ruling if again passed by the Board of Grain Commissioners will place a premium on the careless housing of grain; and whereas the crop of 1916 promises to be more abundant than that of 1915 and may lead to the same conditions as existed in the handling of the 1915 crop,

"We, the Forgan Local of the S.G.G.A., place ourselves on record as opposed to any similar ruling by the Board of Grain Commissioners re the handling of the 1916 crop, and beg the board to take immediate action in acquainting all grain dealers and farmers that they must prepare to properly house all grain in their care or suffer the consequences."

A. C. READY,
Pres., Forgan G.G.A., Ltd.
F. B. McNAUGHTON,
Sec., Forgan G.G.A., Ltd.

ORDER TWINE EARLY

Central Secretary:—Our twine came in August 14, and find it O.K. I have been cutting this week. I would like to make a suggestion to the executive board if they care to consider it, and that is to ask every local in Saskatchewan to send in their orders for twine for next year not later than December 1, 1916, with the deposit of \$50 per car, with the privilege of cancellation for hail, etc. Our local, I am sure, could handle three cars, and I don't know a better way to hold our members together. For one local to send in their deposit won't amount to much, but if they all do you should have money enough to fasten our twine for 1917.

M. S. BROOKS,
Sec., Aneroid Local.

Answer

Dear Sir:—Many thanks for your suggestion, which we have pleasure in inserting on this page. The chief point in your letter is that a deposit of \$50 should be sent in to the Central office with each car of twine ordered for 1917, in order to enable the Central to fasten the orders received. At the time of writing orders for about thirty cars of twine have been received for delivery in 1917, none of which, however, were accompanied by deposits. It would without a doubt, be to the interest of every local to send in a definite order for twine as soon as possible for delivery next season, tho there might be some difference of opinion on the question of deposits.

S. W. Y.

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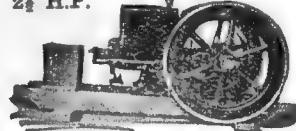
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Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

THE MORALIZATION OF DEMOCRACY

Among elemental changes going on in our time, there is none of greater importance than increasing dominance of great moral concepts and principles in our common thinking about public life. Data for adequately tracing the course of this process would be difficult, if not impossible to obtain, but it can scarcely be doubted that any general review of the press and platform expressions of our time will lead to the conclusion that the moral and humanitarian aspects of affairs are being more regarded than in former generations. The questions of right and justice and responsibility and fidelity and humanity in relation to the activities of our time are being presented to the comparative exclusion of the questions of policy and expediency and selfish advantage which once had larger place. The public conscience can no longer satisfy itself with the retention of conditions simply because they were established in the venerable past, or with seeking change simply because it will advantage some class or party. It insists that public men shall consider primarily what ought to be, and what is for the highest good of all, and labor towards that as their great controlling objective.

Brotherly Love Is Inherent

And in spite of all human weakness and wickedness there is still commonly in the heart of humankind a large capacity for response to the appeal for the thing that is right, the square deal, the thing that takes thought for one's neighbor as well as one's self, the thing that fundamentally ought to be. Human faith is not always minutely articulated, and it does not always express itself in terms of the historic creeds, but there is abroad a widespread and ineradicable conviction of the eternal value of genuine goodness. Men may seldom say so, but they commonly believe deep down in their souls in the inalienable validity and permanence of right and wrong. Even among those who go far in evil courses and the following of evil leaders, there is a deep-seated distrust of the luring promises, and a half-acknowledged admission that ultimate failure is their inevitable due. And so our workers and our thinkers do well to emphasize and extol considerations of right, and justice, and responsibility, and fidelity, and humanity, for that progress lies towards the full moralization and humanization which shall be the crown of democracy.

It is, of course, very easy to be cynical in regard to this matter, to say that talk is cheap, that evil is still aggressive and unashamed, and that there is little prospect of any satisfying goal being attained in the near future. The answer is that some things have been accomplished, that the presence of moral ideals in the thinking of our people necessarily operate toward excluding lower modes of thinking, and that the thing which men commonly think will inevitably, if slowly write itself upon their natures and upon the relationships and activities of their life. As men consciously or unconsciously test conditions and movements round them by moral standards the effect will be, beyond all peradventure, in the direction of the elevation and betterment of those conditions and movements.

A Gigantic Wrong

Thus, when men seeking land to cultivate are seen going, under compulsion, fifty or sixty miles or more back from the railways, subjecting their wives and families to the risks and privations of life in the wilderness, simply in order that heartless land companies may make bigger profits out of what they have managed to corner of the people's land, the conclusion, if one thinks it out to a conclusion at all, must be, this thing is a gigantic wrong. It is anti-social and inhuman. It ought not to be. It must not be. It is up to

us who live in this generation to devise such changes that it shall not be.

When a government report is issued which presents the statement that 80,000 families in our land live in one-room homes we are compelled to think of the situation in terms of health and decency and morality and the general well-being not only of this, but of the next generation. And we cannot avoid the conclusion that those children are being done a monstrous wrong, for which the present generation is largely responsible, and this if means are not taken to remedy the evil punishment, in the form of a burden of blighted lives must necessarily fall upon us in the future. Every community, every municipality, every legislature must see to it that steps are taken at once to right the wrong.

When a land speculator cheats a man out of \$300 and the law courts to which he appeals demand of him \$400 more in order to clear him of the deal and at the same time allow the speculator to go free with his booty, are we not compelled to decide that we must be done with the kind of thing that is being dealt out to us in the name of justice? With its quibbles and its technicalities and its secretions and its intolerable fees it has become an utterly discredited thing. It must go and go at once, and must be replaced by something that will vindicate itself in the minds of common and simple minded men as being equitable and right. We must come to the day of a justice that can in no degree be bought or sold, justice that gives an assurance of a square deal for every man and big hauls and fat pickings for no man and no class.

Arbitrary Taxation

When I buy an implement which happens to have been manufactured on the south side of the international boundary, and the government learning the price I pay, says to one of its officials, "You may add such a percentage as you choose to that price for revenue purposes," and I pay perforce forty per cent or so of the price of my implement largely to oblige and enrich manufacturing companies that are making millionaires of their stock-holders, I am compelled to think that the law is made for the advantage of one class at the expense of another. And I say, "This thing is morally as well as economically rotten. It must not continue. It shall not continue. By the might of right and the strength of true votes in the hands of true men the plutocrats shall be driven from their place of power. And the common man and the poor man, aye, and their wives and their children, shall come to their own, in this democracy of ours."

When two men agree with each other that they will exchange the \$1,500 which one has for the plot of land which the other owns, and they are suddenly faced with the proposition that the (mysterious but necessary) expenses of the transfer are sixty or eighty dollars, there arises a natural questioning as to why in the name of common sense and fair-dealing those two should not be able to carry out their bargain without paying any such tribute to anybody. The thing is wrong. It is robbery, and in the day when the square deal is established that kind of thing also will be eliminated.

And so men are concluding that things that will not stand the test of the common conscience and the common sense of common men, things which militate against the square deal to every man, woman and child, things which ought not to be, must not be, and shall not be. Common men and women, ordinary mortals, are in a majority in this country. And in the ballot the common people have power to effect those conditions which the common conscience believes to be right and just and human. It is up to them to make the influence of their lives and the power of their votes tell to this end.—Contributed by W. R. Wood, Neepawa, Man.

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OLD AND YOUNG STOCK WANTED
Turkeys 18c per lb.
Hens 15c "
Roosters, 1 year old 14c "
Roosters, old 10c "
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Chickens, 1916 hatch 20c "
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H. CATER Dept. O. BRANDON, MAN.

HOW TO GET A SQUARE DEAL

The progressive grain grower has always been interested, not only in seeing the farmer grow larger crops, but in seeing that he gets a square deal in the transportation and marketing of them. Tho in this latter regard there has been marked improvement of late years, yet the conditions are as yet far from ideal. He does not get a square deal. There are, perhaps, three outstanding reasons for this, to which I wish to refer: 1.—His business training and economic education has not been carefully attended to. 2.—As a class he is not seized with the importance of being organized, and does not co-operate as other classes do. Because of this he fails to secure the legislation essential to a square deal. 3.—All other classes are organized and use their power to secure legislation beneficial to their special interests and hurtful to the farmers' interests. For years the above facts have been apparent, and the grain growers have been interesting themselves to provide a remedy. In some measure they have succeeded, but their success has been limited, and the conditions above referred to are becoming acute. In order to emphasize the importance of this matter and to give a more systematic and comprehensive treatment to it, we have decided to ask for suggestions in the form of short letters from members of our organization, which will appear in our own section of The Guide. Let the letters be short and suggestive, do not deal in generalities—rather give practical hints. Paul said, "This one thing I do." Concentration of purpose gave power. These three things we will do. We will emphasize 1—Ample education. 2—Thorough co-operation. 3—Fair and equal legislation. With this object in view, we will give part of our space in The Guide each week to the presentation of a distinctive discussion of some feature of the above program. Let us have your co-operation.

ORDERS FOR APPLES

Inquiries have reached this office from secretaries of our local branches asking for information regarding apples in earload lots. Along with The Grain Growers' Grain Company, the Manitoba Central Association has entered into an agreement with the United Farmers' organizations of Ontario, by which we will be able to supply apples in earload quantities somewhat as in former years. Owing to the shortage of the apple crop and peculiar climatic conditions in Ontario, the fruit will not be as clean, perhaps, as in other years, and the percentage of No. 1 will be small. To meet the requirements of the farmers of the West we have decided on a special brand, which will conform to the following specifications, namely: Good sound apples, not less than 2½ inches in diameter, guaranteed to have good keeping qualities and be free from worm flaws. This brand will include practically what might be termed "orchard run" with the inferior stuff taken out. It will, therefore, have a considerable percentage of high class fruit in it, and ought to meet the requirements of the West this year as fully as possible. The price fixed for this fruit, we believe, will be very satisfactory, and we would advise that local associations communicate at once with The Grain Growers' Grain Company's Co-operative Department for fuller particulars in this regard. Owing to the fact that there is likely to be considerable shortage of fruit, our associations will do well to place their orders at once. By so doing, it will enable us to take care of orders more promptly and satisfactorily than if they are held back to the last moment. If you fail to act promptly do not be disappointed if your orders are not taken care of.

Secretary Smallpiece, of Bagot G.G. association, has sent in the sum of \$200.00, as part of their contribution to our Patriotic Acre Fund, the balance to be forwarded later. This sum is to be distributed among the Patriotic, Belgian and Red Cross Funds.

Secretary Northeott, of the Tremaine Branch, in sending in his contribution of \$102, states that the members of his branch wish this sum to be donated to the Belgian fund, which we will be glad to pass on to the proper officials as directed.

HOLLAND



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34c per lb. Butterfat for No. 1 Sour Cream.
36c per lb. Butterfat for A1 Cream.
38c per lb. Butterfat for Strictly Sweet Cream.

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Holland Creameries

References: Dominion Bank
57 Victoria Street
Winnipeg, Man.

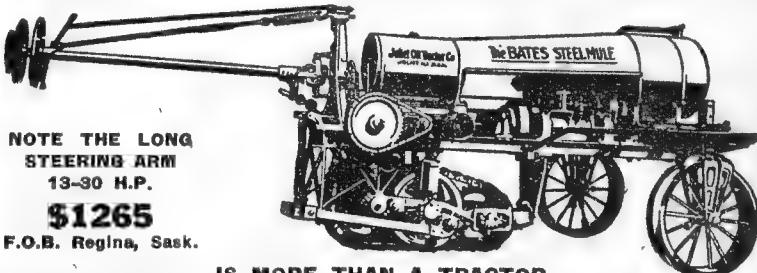
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Hens	Per lb. 14c	Ducks	Per lb. 12c
Roosters (any age)	" 12c	Geese	" 15c
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Right now, around your home and farm, there are little things that you would be too wise to neglect if they were called to your attention. Read the seven short paragraphs on this page. They may mean the difference between profit and loss.



CREONOID—Real economy consists of getting a product that is cheap to start with and lasts a long time. Such is Creonoid, the famous lice destroyer and cow spray. With this wonderful product you have care-free live stock.

And you know the importance of this. A little oil on the woodwork of the henry will drive away mites. Use it in the piggery and stable. It means healthy live stock; more eggs from your hens; more milk from your cows; more flesh from your porkers. You need Creonoid. It's animal insurance.

EVERLASTIC ROOFING—You don't know the real value of a good ready roofing until you've seen Everlastic. No better "rubber roofing" made at anything like the price. It means insurance against leaks and protection against the weather. Everlastic presents to the weather a tough well built surface that wears wonderfully. And it's easily laid without skilled labor.

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AMATITE—Just think of a ready roofing that greatly improves a building's appearance and doesn't need painting. That's Amatite. Then consider that Amatite is not high priced in spite of its fame and fitness. Once you have seen this roofing you will want it for all your steep roofs and sidings. Each roll of Amatite covers 100 square feet allowing a 3 inch lap. Send for sample.

EVERJET—Everjet Elastic Paint is the best carbon paint ever made. It will add to the life of any felt or metal roof. And its glossy, permanent black surface adds beauty. It will keep your roofs watertight and wear-proof. Your farm implements will also last longer if you keep them painted. You need Everjet to "keep things up".



ELASTIGUM—Get a can of Elastigum and watch the annoyance and expense of little repairs vanish. Elastigum is a tough, adhesive, elastic cement. It seals leaks, joins or relines gutters, fixes imperfect joints, stuffs cornices, reflashes chimneys. And it makes all these things permanently sound. Adheres to wood or metal and is waterproof. It is cheap and easy to use, being applied with a trowel. Handy in a hundred different places.

CARBONOL—Chemistry cannot make a more widely useful or more effective disinfectant than Carbonol. It has a thousand uses in every home and is invaluable to farmers. When you clean house, a little Carbonol in the water will kill germs and odors. If you cut yourself, Carbonol solution will heal the cut and prevent blood poisoning. Use it in the sick room to prevent contagion. Sprinkle garbage pails with it. Disagreeable odors as well as flies will disappear. Carbonol is carbolic acid minus the danger. You can't afford to be without it.



WOOD PRESERVATIVE—Here's the first chance for you to use the wonderful preservative qualities of Creosote without the difficult, expensive closed-cylinder method of applying it. Grade-One Creosote Oil is a boon to the average landowner because it can be applied by spraying, brushing or dipping. It penetrates deeper than any other. It is permanent. It destroys fungi, keeps out moisture and prevents rot. You can make cheap fence posts and woodwork last 20 years. Let us tell you how.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Railway Problem

Article VII.—The advent of the C.P.R. and C.N.R.—The last state worse than the first—Exploitation and public robbery

By E. B. Biggar

The story of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Northern system is, in most respects, chapters two and three of the history of the Grand Trunk already sketched. Of those who now control all three systems it would not be just to say that they are men of purposes more evil than the rest of the community. Many of the heads of departments of these railways are today showing a statesmanship worthy of any government in the way they are carrying out schemes for the material advancement of the regions which they control. Such for instance, are the irrigation works of Alberta, the demonstrations of re-foresting, the settlement of men on ready-made farms, experiments in the chemical industry, etc. However admirable may be the work of individuals under the wing of these companies, the moral wrong remains of allowing any private corporation to exercise a sovereign prerogative without direct accountability to the nation to whom that right belongs.

Of the Canadian Northern it is enough to state that its present organization was founded on the credit based upon the guarantees, cash and lands obtained from the Dominion and Provincial governments, and that the parliamentary lobbying by which these public resources were jockeyed from the nation and given to be the private property of a few persons was not surpassed in shamelessness even in the days of Boss Tweed, Jay Gould, Russell Sage and other railway operators in the States. Some sections of this system are well built, but the physical conditions of other sections are such that it is estimated that perhaps sixty million dollars will have to be spent before the whole system is in good shape.

Before the Canadian Pacific Railway company came into existence there was a natural presumption of public ownership in connecting the provinces by a national railway. British Columbia, as well as Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, agreed to come into the confederation on this assumption, for her bargain was not with any private company, but with the Dominion of Canada. It was when the Dominion government placed the crown of its authority in private keeping that the Canadian Pacific was born, and this company was thereby conceived in the iniquity of the scandal which brought defeat to a great ministry and to the country at large its greatest shame.

What Canada Gave the C.P.R.

Those who imagine that the C.P.R. is a great national institution which no power may touch because it was self-created, should be reminded of a few facts of its genesis. The people of Canada not only gave to the original company the \$25,000,000 cash and the 25,000,000 acres of land which formed the corner stone of its credit, but they handed over to it as a gift the 700 miles already built by the government at a cost of \$30,818,000 before state ownership was abandoned, and contributed three or four millions towards the short line to the east which had the effect of depreciating the value of the Intercolonial; they bonused the Western Ontario lines which simply duplicated the service of the Grand Trunk at the general cost, and they have given annual subsidies to the company's steamship lines to swell private profits. They allowed the company to select the best lands as it might choose, they allowed it to import steel rails and other material free of duty, they permitted perpetual exemption from taxation on its railway property, and exemption from taxation for 20 years on the lands given to the company. But this is not all that came from public funds to swell private wealth. Manitoba, in order to get lower rates by competition in that province paid over \$600,000 to get connection with the Northern Pacific, but the bargain was hardly completed before the N.P. reached an understanding with the C.P.R. and all that was achieved was a duplication of service

and a nominal competition in rates, proving the truth of the saying that "where combination is possible competition is impossible. The Crow's Nest Pass railway was built to get competition with the C.P.R.—now it is a branch of that system. The Manitoba and North Western Railway, after being bonded for \$22,000 a mile, when it could have been built for \$12,000 a mile, passed into the hands of a receiver and then passed into the hands of the C.P.R.

In a pamphlet published in 1897 and now out of print, Sir John Willison gave a faithful warning of conditions that were coming on the country if private railway promoters were permitted to control the public resources. Describing some stages in the evolution of the C.P.R. he says: "The history of the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan railway is faithful to the details of American railway methods. More than \$3,500,000 was received from the sale of these bonds. The road cost for construction, etc., was probably \$2,500,000. The road had also received a land grant of 1,400,000 acres and a cash subsidy of \$80,000 a year. It was leased to the C.P.R. for six years without rental." The promoters thus got a million out of the scheme and the C.P.R. got the road and its lands to be added to their other estates.

The Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co. was incorporated in 1890. For its 340 miles of line the promoters got the usual land grant of 6,400 acres per mile and a mail subsidy of \$80,000. Many of its promoters and contractors were closely associated with the C.P.R. The road obtained bonding powers of \$25,000 a mile, and immediately the road went under the control of the C.P.R. company, who at the session of 1891 got permission to substitute its own debenture stock for that of the company. At that time 295 miles had been built at a cost as alleged by the company of \$3,717,882, or \$13,000 a mile. With a road bed poorly laid on the prairie Sir John states that it did not cost more than \$7,000 a mile, at which rate the cost would be \$2,065,000. Now the land grant alone for the whole road at \$3 an acre would be worth \$6,528,000, not to speak of the money raised thereafter by high freights which it put into force, or the "unearned increment" of the stock.

These and many other instances could be cited to show that the original corner stone of the C.P.R. was the nation's money and land and the national credit, but, more than that, the branch lines which it got possession of by various methods were themselves still more essentially founded on the public assets and credit, whether provincial or federal. All the watering of stocks by the increases of capital permitted at nine different times since the C.P.R. came into being, are simply a method of capitalizing, for the benefit of a few wealthy men, values which were first obtained from the Canadian people and have since grown out of their labors. By all moral right the C.P.R. still belongs to the people who created it, and without whose industry and labor it could not exist for a month. The company has certain natural rights arising out of administration and the cash contributions of its shareholders, but the attempt made by some of its controllers to dissociate the profits of the company and the increased value of shares from the people from whom these profits are taken, and who gave the shares that increase is counterfeit logic.

In most countries the people's light freight package business is conducted by the post office under the name of parcel post. In Canada this important public service is known as "Express" and is thrown into the hands of express companies controlled by the railways. This was also the practice in the United States until a few years ago, when, following on the public exposure of the enormous profits made by these express corporations out of their taxing franchise powers, the U.S.

government established a parcel post system, which has effected a swift and beneficial revolution in connecting city and farm at lower rates than ever known. The U.S. parcel post system has reduced the profits of the express companies, while effecting a marvellous improvement in their efficiency. In Canada a parcel post branch of the post office has also been established but its rates are so well equalized, with those of the express companies as not seriously to disturb the monopoly enjoyed by the latter.

For the modest sum of \$5,800 the Canadian Pacific Railway about 1885 bought the rights of a company now developed into the Dominion Express Co., which was afterwards capitalized at two million dollars. An investigation by the late Judge Mabee, chairman of the newly organized Dominion Railway Commission, showed that in eight years covered by an enquiry made by him in 1910 this express company was able, out of its operations, to pay in to the C.P.R. no less than \$13,409,240, and this at a period when only \$24,500 had been paid in cash on its two millions of capital. The Canadian Express Co., owned by the Grand Trunk, had a capital of \$500,000 on which only \$27,520 had been paid in cash, and it turned over to the Grand Trunk \$923,909 per year. The Canadian Northern Express Co., owned by the Canadian Northern Railway, with a nucleus of \$5,000 actual cash on a nominal capital of a million, paid its railway parent \$353,126 in the six years to date of the enquiry.

The Dominion Express Co. now owns real estate and equipment worth a million. These assets were more than paid for out of its "earnings" and it has paid \$3,500,000 in dividends. The C.P.R. in its original charter bound itself to refund to the people of Canada any profits it made in excess of ten per cent. and it owns this company. As Judge Mabee said, in commenting on the relations of the two corporations and the claim that they were independent, "Of course no such thing could have happened between two corporations dealing at arm's length." His decision made it quite clear that the express charges were railway charges, and that the rates were grossly in excess of rates ruling for like distances in the United States. Especially were these excesses evident in the prairie provinces and B.C., and they were framed, Judge Mabee said, on this idea: "What are the heaviest tariffs we can obtain from the public for the least service we can give?"

Express Charges Based On Postal Rates

As will be seen from the foregoing figures, it is almost literally true that the assets of these express companies were built up simply on the power to levy a system of taxation at rates of their own planning and limited in past years only by the competition of the post office in that class of mail matter for which the rate was a cent for each two ounces. That is the railways, thru their express companies, were charging, for the conveyance of light freight, rates equal to the postal rates on maps, prints, drawings, plans and valuable manuscripts. Between the Canadian parcel post and the rulings of the railway board a few modifications have been made in these rates, but not enough to materially alter the situation; which leaves the railway companies in possession of a taxation franchise for which the people of Canada now pay from ten to twenty times the cost of like service in portions of the United States and in European countries where practically all express business is carried on by the post office.

The Canadian Pacific and the Dominion Express companies have attempted to deny the facts or conceal them by clever devices of bookkeeping, but the attempt failed and silence has since been thought a better defence than subterfuge. To give an air of moderation, the profits of the express companies can be reduced by the simple device of increasing the charges made by the railways for the carriage of goods. Thus the reports they furnish to the government show that their combined "transportation expenses" have increased from \$3,871,901 in 1911 to \$4,981,846 in 1915. By charging its other self the insignificant sum of \$3,234,715 for "express privileges" the C.P.R.

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150 bushel \$35.00 125 bushel \$33.00 80 bushel \$30.00
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Send
to-day
for par-
ticulars.

IF YOU DO NOT SEE WHAT
YOU WANT ADVERTISED IN
THIS ISSUE, WRITE US AND
WE WILL PUT YOU IN TOUCH
WITH THE MAKERS

Avoid waste of Fuel



Straight Walls Firepot
of Sunshine



Slanting Walls Firepot
gathers ashes
and decreases
radiating surface

Unless you *KNOW* positively that a cheaper furnace will heat your home without waste of fuel, there is small satisfaction in saving a few dollars on its purchase. The Sunshine Furnace saves coal because it is well made and because every part has been carefully thought out.

LOOK IT OVER. Any one can see that the greatest heating factor in a furnace is the fire-pot; that a pot with straight walls like the Sunshine fire-pot will give off more heat than one that must often have an outer lining of ashes.

Doors and dampers that are tightly fitted will certainly hold the fire longer than those that are loosely fitted. The wider air passages and larger radiating surfaces of the Sunshine must heat the air much more readily. These Sunshine Furnace features are coal-savers that mean much in mid-winter.

If you are looking for economical heating, you must see clearly that it will take a good modern, well-made furnace to supply it. You will naturally think well then of

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

Saving coal interests you, of course. Then you will want a copy of our booklet. Send the coupon to-day for a copy. If you want information about the cost of heating your home, we will let you have it promptly and without charge. If you will write to our Heating Engineer, he will show you how to plan your heat distribution so as to get the utmost warmth with the least expenditure. Write him, giving the size and number of rooms in your home—a floor plan of the upstairs and downstairs—and he will give you the probable cost of putting in a system that will give you the heat you want where you want it. Fill in and send the coupon direct to the factory.

Kindly
send me with-
out expense on
my part:

1. Your booklet on
the Sunshine Furnace.

2. Also forms for filling
out, so that your heating
engineers can tell me how to order
and install a system that will properly
heat my home.

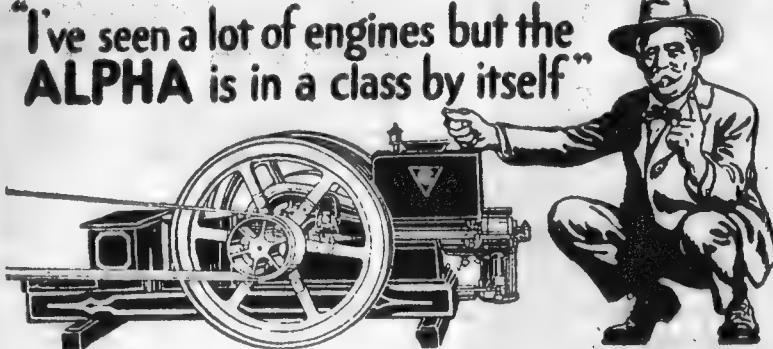
NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

London Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
St. John, N.B. Hamilton Calgary Saskatoon Edmonton 690

September 20, 1916

"I've seen a lot of engines but the ALPHA is in a class by itself"



THE more a man knows about gas engines the stronger is his recommendation of the Alpha. Users of the Alpha who have had lots of engine experience will tell you that the Alpha gives them the most power for the fuel consumed, is the least troublesome to keep in good working order, costs the least for repairs, and that they can always rely on it to give them plenty of steady power when needed.

The fact that the Alpha is not affected by cold weather is one of its good points that is especially appreciated by Canadian users. The speed and fuel consumption of the Alpha are accurately regulated to all loads by the quickest acting and most sensitive governor ever used on a gas engine. There is no waste of fuel and the engine runs steadily under all loads—light, heavy or varying.

The Alpha has no troublesome batteries. It starts and operates on a simple low speed magneto. The entire ignition system is remarkably simple and assures you of a hot, fat spark at all times. You can use either gasoline or kerosene for fuel.

The strong recommendation the Alpha gets from its users is the result of features that you can readily appreciate when you see the engine or illustrations and descriptions in our large catalogue. Send for a copy of this catalogue at once. Read it carefully and you will agree with Alpha users that this engine is in a class by itself, and gives you the most for your money.

Alpha Engines are made in eleven sizes—3 to 28 H.P. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, with hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

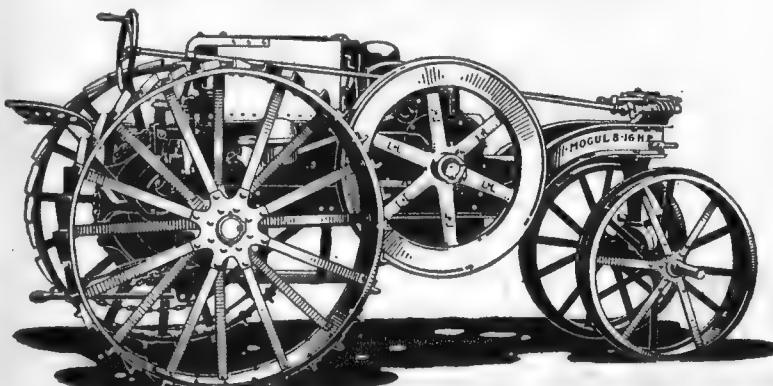
DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.
Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators
Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogues of any of
our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Buy a Kerosene Tractor For Threshing Power

Have you decided yet on the power you will use at threshing time? If not, consider a tractor that works successfully on kerosene. It means two worth-while savings.



By "working successfully" we mean a tractor that works on kerosene and that uses little or no more fuel than the best gasoline tractors. In that class Mogul and Titan Tractors stand supreme.

The first saving is in the price of fuel. Kerosene costs about half as much as gasoline.

The second saving is in time. Travelling the road as quickly as a steam engine, the kerosene tractor, because of its lighter weight, passes safely over bridges and obstructions where the steam outfit would not go. Throwing no sparks, the Mogul or Titan Tractor can be set without thought of the direction of the wind.

You can buy steady power in any desired quantity for threshing, in sizes from 8-16 to 30-60 H.P., in the Mogul or Titan lines, and buy it at a price that will satisfy you. Drop us a line at the market branch house so that we can send you full descriptions of our line of Real Kerosene Tractors.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

Branch Houses at

Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

brings out the Dominion Express Co. with a net loss of \$158,606 for 1915, in spite of the fact that its express receipts were \$6,220,542. And all this on a capital on which \$24,500 was paid in cash. However, the admitted net revenue in 1912 was \$645,288.

It may be mentioned that while these exploitations of the public's sovereign functions were thus being converted into tangible private property, and while the process was being concealed by expert accounting, one of the express companies was refusing its employees a small increase in wages. These employees, who had families and whose cost of living had gone up thirty per cent, were then receiving \$46 a month.

The Extent of Their Patriotism

A word on the kindred subject of carrying the mails. When railway traffic had fallen off at the outbreak of war the companies endeavored to escape from the conditions from which the rest of the people were suffering and decided to ask an increase in the charges for carrying the mails. The case was so presented as to appeal to the sympathies of the postmaster general, and the result was that at the recent session of parliament a general advance was allowed which will increase the national tax for this purpose by about \$1,100,000.

It can be shown—not, of course, by the expert evidence of the companies, but by an independent analysis of costs—that the carrying of the mails at the former rates was very profitable work. Whatever this profit actually is, it is clear that if the government owned the railways it would be carrying its own mails and having the profits for the public as Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India do, and the operating costs would be a matter of bookkeeping between the departments, to determine the costs without the private profit. But, supposing the government of Canada had adopted the policy of these other Dominions and of nearly all other countries in the world, in making the express business a parcels' post business, and the express companies' staff and equipment were thus added to the post office, the country would now have a vastly more comprehensive service, and the people would today have the \$20,000,000 or more that has been sponged up by a few individuals since the express system was devised. This \$20,000,000 would have gone a long way in extending the good work of the post office, and in reducing the cost of the country's means of intercourse.

Farm Experiences

Continued from Page 8

the iron on top of the wagon box and slipped the board underneath, driving the nails in the iron back to hold the board in place. These boards must of course be put on a little slantways. If you have trouble about the sticks jumping up and out of place just drive a nail thru the upper end and into the board.

Maybe a word about the work itself will be of use to some. We had just slender willow posts that would not stand the strain of the stretching, so we made four braces, each having a crosspiece about six inches from the bottom to prevent them from going too far in the ground. We fastened the wires and drove on about fifteen rods, put the braces on the two last posts and stretched from the wagon wheels. If you brace only one post your fence is able to pull it out of the ground before you get the next stretch ready. After getting the first fifteen rods ready we drove on another fifteen rods and put on the other braces. Then we drove in the staples till we got back to the other braces and then picked them up and carried them forward.

Sask. O. H.

If mites or lice appear, dust the fowls with insect powder and provide plenty of dust wallows. Use plenty of kerosene or coal oil on the perches or any cracks or dark places in the chicken houses that could possibly be infested. Clean out often and keep the houses well lighted and well ventilated.

THE BEST LINIMENT

OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gombault's

Gaustic Balsam

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For — It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises, or the Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Boils Human Corns and Bunions, CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment. Body

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

REMOVES THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENS MUSCLES
Cornhill, Tex.—"One bottle Caustic Balsam did my rheumatism more good than \$10.00 paid in doctor bills." OTTO A. BEYER.
Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent to us express prepaid. Write for booklet E.
The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG.U.S.PAT.OFF.

Removes Bursa Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain; Stops Spavin Lameness. Allays pain. Does not Blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind. For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic deposits, Swollen, Painful Varicose Veins. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by W.F. YOUNG, P.D.E. 495 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine Jr. are made in Canada.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents Wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.


**BOOK ON
DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed**
Mailed free to any address by
the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

HOLSTEIN COWS Excel All Others
Proof is found in 100,000 official tests for profitable yield of Milk, Butter and Cheese. No other breed can equal them for the production of High Grade Veal. When age or accident ends their usefulness Holsteins make a large amount of good beef.
W. A. CLEMONS Socy. Holstein-Friesian Association
St. George, Ont.


**Another
Money-Saver**

Griffiths GIANT YOKE ROPE

COSTS you less than a third the price of a leather Breast Strap and gives you greater strength where you need it. Note the heavy steel slide that bears the strain and wear of the yoke ring—the strong, hard rope that ensures greater strength.

**\$1.00 PER PAIR
POST PAID**

Complete with Snaps and Slides
(\$1.25 West of Fort William)

Order a pair from your dealer, or, if he doesn't stock them. Write us and we will see that you are supplied. Get acquainted with Griffith's Specialties. You get more value for less money by using them. WRITE to-day for Booklet entitled "What's New for the Stable."

G. L. GRIFFITH & SON
70 Waterloo St. Stratford

SUCCESSFUL BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

An excellent report has been received of the second annual meeting of the Eastern Saskatchewan Holstein Breeders' Association. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Chrysler, of Yorkton, entertained the members and their wives at their home on July 7. The association now has fifteen active members. That means fifteen actual breeders of pure-bred stock in this district. Many others have signified their intention of joining the association, and we believe our association will have not less than thirty members in another year.

Dairy stock is coming rapidly to the front in spite of the very attractive price for beef. Many in this district are tempted to abandon their dairy stock, but most of our members are sticking to the dairy cow. Let others not forget that the products of the dairy cow are the most stable of our animal products. While beef is high everybody nurses their female stock until prices begin to break and go down and everybody unloads, and the toboggan is complete. We go out when we should be going in, and go in when we should be unloading. Dairy stock is comparatively quiet at present and a tip to the wise would be go in for dairy stock now. Beef will break again one of these days and there will be an awful smash.

The association discussed the advisability of holding a fall consignment sale, but the demand for stock is so keen among the members that they will not consign any stock for such a sale until they have a surplus. However, the secretary has a list of considerable stock for sale, grades and pure-bred. Several good males and many females are being offered. Carload lots can be secured in this district cheaper now than the same could be secured in Ontario. While on this, Mr. Editor, please tell me why people do not inquire for mature bulls? In several years of advertising I have had very few requests for mature bulls.

Officers: President, W. H. Chrysler, Yorkton; vice-president, S. J. W. Taylor, Bredenbury; secretary-treasurer, D. B. Howell, Langenburg. Directors to serve with the above officers: G. F. Forfar, Yorkton, and Geo. Duns, Bredenbury.

D. B. HOWELL.

Ed. Note.—Regarding the failure of people to inquire for mature bulls, I would say that this is a lack of appreciation of the value of the mature bull in comparison with a young, untried animal. There is no question in my mind but that mature bulls should be used to a much greater extent, and the spread of just such associations as you are carrying on will increase the use of older bulls, because you are able by working together to buy better bulls and you are able to exchange them from time to time. Of course, the trouble in handling older bulls is one of the big difficulties which works very much against their use. Most people are afraid of a mature dairy bull, where such is not the case to anything like as great an extent with beef bulls. Then, again, a lot of men can buy a young, untried bull or calf for less money than they could purchase an older one for. The standard of excellence in our cattle, and this applies more particularly to dairy cattle than beef, is on the average not very high yet in Western Canada. The appreciation of the value of a good sire is little greater, and until dairy cattle begin to come back to their own and people begin to appreciate the difference between high and low producers, the right value will not be put on good bulls.

PREPARING GRAIN EXHIBITS

The use of better seed offers one of the most effective methods for increasing the yield of farm crops. The work of seed improvement associations and individuals who carefully select their own seed has resulted in the general use of better seed. Competition in producing and displaying crop products of high quality at agricultural fairs is another influence which should have an increasing benefit on the quality of seed planted. The influence for better crops resulting from fair activities

would be greater if more persons exhibited their products and if greater care would be taken in the selection and preparation of exhibits.

A creditable exhibit of field crops should contain products which are typical of the district they represent. The crops comprising an exhibit should be harvested when in prime condition and should be of superior quality and worth. They also should be properly and tastefully arranged when placed on exhibit.

Professor E. G. Schafer, of the Washington Experiment Station at Pullman, gives the following directions for the preparation of seed and sheaf exhibits: Seed grain—wheat, oats and barley. Grain prepared for exhibit should be true to variety name. It should be harvested when it is mature, but not over ripe. It should be threshed as early as possible after harvest. Rain and other conditions of weather may cause discoloration. Usually grain should be cleaned in order that all chaff and foreign matter may be removed. It should also be graded to remove very large and undersized kernels.

Sheaf grain. Wheat, oats and barley should be harvested for sheaf exhibits as soon as the crop is mature and before it is thoroughly dry. Better exhibits will result if the grain is pulled and suspended by the roots until dry. At the time of preparing the exhibits the roots should be cut off and only those stalks which have full length of straw and well developed heads should be used. The grain should be bound in sheaves about four inches in diameter and tied in two places. A tape should be used in tying the sheaves, as it is less likely to injure or break the straw than string. Black or white tape is to be preferred, and fancy ribbon should never be used in tying sheaves. If the leaves are removed from the stems the exhibit will have a neater appearance.

ESTIMATED CROP YIELD

At the annual meeting of the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association at the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, on September 13, J. C. Gage was elected president, with W. R. Bawlf, vice-president. The retiring president, W. E. Miller, in his address, commented on last year's phenomenal grain crop and subsequently the estimate for the present year's grain crop was issued. The following table combines W. E. Miller's crop figures for the 1915 crop with the estimate for 1916 crop issued by the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association.

Av. yield 1916 crop	Grain per acre estimated 1915 crop
Wheat	15.8 167,432,600 376,448,400
Oats	40.5 280,220,000 389,000,000
Barley	25. 44,675,000 39,202,000
Flax	10.5 6,751,000 2,250,000

In a bulletin issued on September 14 by the Dominion census and statistics office, the total estimated crop yields for the three northwestern provinces is as follows:

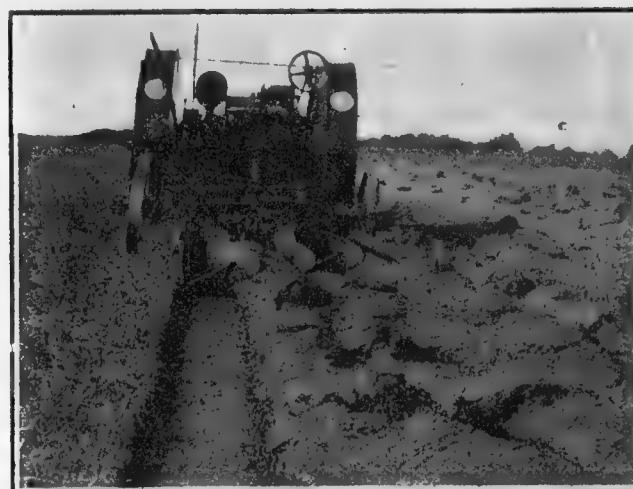
Wheat, 145,466,000 bushels, average yield 17 bushels.
Oats 243,114,000 bushels.
Barley, 24,502,000 bushels.
Flax, 8,572,000 bushels.
Rye, 601,000 bushels.

INCORRECT QUOTATION

A subscriber has drawn our attention to an error in our issue of August 23, when James Whitcombe Riley was given credit for writing the "Barefoot Boy." The author of this beautiful poem was, of course, John Greenleaf Whittier.

PROMINENT SINGLE TAXER

W. M. Southam, who has been elected head of the Single Taxers of Canada, is editor-in-chief of the Ottawa Citizen and one of the country's best known writers. Mr. Southam comes of a well-known journalistic family, his father being the active head of the Hamilton Spectator and also controlling the Ottawa Citizen, the Calgary Herald and the Edmonton Journal. Wilson Southam, the head of the Ottawa Citizen, is a Single Taxer, a free-trader, a believer in votes for women and a Radical of the first order. His paper is fearlessly independent and is undoubtedly one of the most influential newspapers published in Canada. Mr. Southam is one of six brothers, all engaged in the printing and publishing business.



SHOWING the
"Happy Farmer"
Tractor pulling
three 14in. bot-
toms through brome
grass sod 5in. deep.

Owned by
Joe Woods,
Elm Creek,
Manitoba

HERE'S THE "Happy Farmer" Tractor in Action

The "Happy Farmer" Tractor can save one-third of your time and one-half of your expense of doing the same work with horses. Most efficient light weight tractor on the market. Weight 3,500 lbs. 83 1-3 per cent. less complicated than the average tractor. Pulls 2-3 of its own weight on the draw bar. 88 per cent. of its weight is on the traction wheels.

The "HAPPY FARMER" TRACTOR
F.O.B. Winnipeg \$850.00
Operated by one man. Read what Users say:

Benito, Man., Sept. 8th, 1916.
I have purchased one of your Happy Farmer Tractors and plow and must say I am well satisfied with it. It is pulling three 14-inch bottoms in stubble 5½ inches to 6 inches deep, and doing a good job. It steers itself and is very simple to operate, and is without a doubt the best tractor I have seen. THOMAS LEE.

Carmangay, Alta., Sept. 8th, 1916.
I have purchased one of your Happy Farmer Tractors and can truly say that it will take the place of eight or ten head of horses and it is also one of the easiest operated engines on the market. I am, yours truly, OLOF HAGEN.

Write for free literature today telling how and why.

J. D. ADSHEAD COMPANY LIMITED
(Canadian Representatives)
221 CURRY BLDG. (OPP. P.O.) WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

"HARVEST OVER"—Means Prepare for Winter

LET THE

WATERLOO BOY DO YOUR CHORES

Right now—at the end of the harvest—is the time you need a Gas Engine most. For the thousand and one jobs on the farm which must be done before winter sets in The Waterloo Boy Gas Engine will prove your best mechanical Hired Man. It will cut more wood in one day than you need for 12 months. It will grind your feed, run the cream separator and churn, pump your water and take the wife's drudgery out of wash day.

Stocked in sizes ranging from 1½ H.P. to 12 H.P. Can be had either mounted on skids or on sub-base. Price determined according to H.P. Fully guaranteed by the manufacturer for one year against defective workmanship. The best at any price. Write and tell us what engine (how mounted) you require, and we will be pleased to quote you. Prompt delivery guaranteed. We also handle Gas Tractors, Grain Grinders, Cordwood and Pole Saws, Electric Lighting Machinery, Hand and Power Washing Machines, Grain Elevators, Pump Jacks, Milking Machines, Belting and Threshers' Supplies.



One of your neighbors owns one—ask him if he would part with it.

Gasoline Engine and Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Sales

Under the auspices of the
Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association

Will be held at

REGINA EXHIBITION GROUNDS, OCTOBER 25TH.

SASKATOON (Place to be announced later) NOVEMBER 1ST.

Pure bred males and females of both classes of stock as well as grade range ewes will be offered for sale. Special terms granted to Saskatchewan farmers under the Livestock Purchase and Sale Act.

Entries in sheep classes only, open to breeders in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta.

ENTRIES CLOSE OCTOBER 7th

For further information, also rules and entry forms, address—

P. F. BREDT, SECRETARY, REGINA, SASK.

Farmers' Financial Directory

ESTABLISHED 1875

**IMPERIAL BANK
OF CANADA**CAPITAL PAID UP \$7,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$7,000,000.
PELEG HOWLAND, PRESIDENT. E. HAY, GENERAL MANAGER.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Drafts and Money Orders sold, and money transferred by telegraph or letter. Interest credited half-yearly at Current Rate on Savings Deposits.

119 Branches

43 Branches in Western Canada

**THE STANDARD BANK**

OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Branches Throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan
and Alberta

WINNIPEG—Main Office

455 Main Street

Branch—Portage Ave., Opp. Eaton's

FARMERS!
Money to Lend - Farms for Sale

We have a limited amount of Trust Money to lend on improved farms situated within a ten-mile radius of Elevator and Railway where the owner—not a renter—is in residence, maintaining the farm in first-class shape. We have also some excellent bargains in farms, improved and unimproved, belonging to Trust Estates under our care, which must be realized at once. Send for our lists. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. References required. Apply to

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY
WINNIPEG**Buy Peace of Mind**

We are offering for sale the things that every man should buy—peace of mind, freedom from care and protection from worry.

The London Life Insurance Company Nudgeth The Careworn Man. In our Twenty Pay Life Rate Endowment Policy we not only protect your family while they need it but without extra cost provide for your old age when you will need it.

Why worry?

Here is a company that undertakes to do all the worrying—for you, your wife and your children. It is the shock absorber of this work-a-day world.

Send us your name and address and let us tell you how to buy peace of mind.

The London Life Insurance Company
London : Ontario : Canada

**CANADIAN WAR LOAN**

Applications can now be made for the second Dominion war loan. The issue is one of \$100,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds, issue price 97½, maturing on October 1, 1931, with interest payable half-yearly on April 1 and October 1. The terms of payment are not onerous; upon application, 10 per cent., on October 16, 30 per cent., on November 15, 30 per cent., and the balance, 27½ per cent., on December 15. The instalments may be paid in full on October 16, or on any instalment due date thereafter. Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars. The bonds, with coupons, will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, while fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

First Loan Oversubscribed

The loan is for twice the amount of the first loan which was offered to the people of Canada in November, 1915. On that occasion, however, the loan was oversubscribed to the extent that \$104,000,000 was offered to the government, and all this money was taken and duly applied to war purposes. Undoubtedly this new loan will be successful. Apart altogether from the strong patriotic reasons for subscribing to this loan, it constitutes an extremely attractive investment. The bonds will yield something better than 5 per cent., and the investment has other attractive features. This issue will be exempt from taxes, including any income tax imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the parliament of Canada. The bonds will be listed on the Canadian stock exchanges, facilitating a resale at any time desired, while they will be regarded by the banks as excellent collateral for loans to 80 or 90 per cent. of their market value.

Loan for Small Investor

The government, in its preliminary announcements, made a special appeal to the small investor to prepare to take part in this flotation. It is expected that there will be an immense number of applications by people of this class for comparatively small amounts, running from \$100 to \$2,000 or \$3,000. For people with small amounts available for investment this is a golden opportunity.

The reason why every Canadian who is able to do so should subscribe is tersely set forth by one of the bond houses under four heads: "You will assist Canada in meeting its war expenditures; you will show your accord with Great Britain and Canada in the present crisis; you will possess the premier security of the Dominion; you will obtain a liberal income."

Bonds Will Appreciate

It might be added that there is a practical certainty that these bonds will command a handsome premium after the war, when interest prices fall. The possibilities in this connection are indicated by the fact that the Dominion loan of 1912 on the London market, if issued at 5 per cent., would have sold at 112. Government bonds invariably fall in price during war, but recover rapidly upon the return of peace.

Application forms can be obtained from any bank, and the various bond houses throughout the Dominion are cooperating with the government to distribute the issue. No commission is charged, as recognized bond and stock brokers are allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Subscription lists will close on or before September 23.

ALBERTA THRESHERS' LIEN ACT

With threshing operations already commencing, every owner or operator of a threshing outfit in Alberta should read the Threshers' Lien Act carefully. In the first place it provides that every thresher, whether he does custom work or threshes his own crop only, must each year before commencing operations register his machine with the minister of agriculture, at a cost of one dollar, and procure a certificate of registration which shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place upon the machine or separator during the whole of the threshing season. From the wording of

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Assets Exceed \$33,000,000

MONEY TO LOAN

Current Rate of Interest
Favorable terms of Repayment
No Commission charged
Borrowers

Geo. F. R. Harris, Manager
298 Garry St., Winnipeg

Money to Loan

on improved farm property

Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

National Trust Company Limited.

323 Main Street
WINNIPEG

TORONTO MONTREAL
EDMONTON REGINA
SASKATOON

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.**Issue a Special FARMERS' POLICY**

There is none better.
See our Local Agent or write for his Address to—
CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED
UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

After The Harvest

Protect your gains by suitable Life Insurance.

A Life Policy gives Permanence to prosperity. It guarantees the continued welfare of dependent ones.

Life Insurance is not expensive. A little money and good health are the requisites. You may have the money next year—but the good health may have gone. So arrange your protection now—and arrange it with the Company charging lowest rates and paying highest profits to Policyholders.

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Dept. "I" Head Office: WINNIPEG
Rates on Request—State Age

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



Do not fail to secure a copy of our beautifully illustrated 40 page

New Fur Catalog

All the styles for the coming season are exquisitely illustrated, and detailed descriptions and prices given of

**WOMEN'S FUR COATS
WOMEN'S FUR SETS
MEN'S FUR COATS
CAPS, COLLARS AND
FUR PIECES**

Of course there are no better furs than Fairweather's, and it costs no more to buy the best—they last longer and look better.

Send your name and address today

Fairweather & Co.
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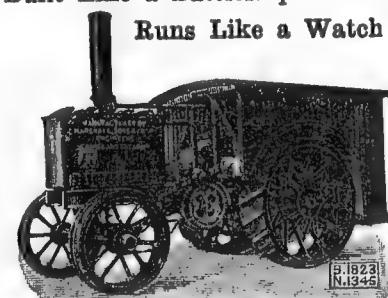
HONEY
For Sale.—Quantity Finest Clover Honey in 10-lb. Tins. Prepaid 100-lb. Lots. Any Station in Manitoba \$18.00 Saskatchewan, East of Regina 18.50 Saskatchewan, West of Regina 17.00 Cash with order. Reference: Royal Bank, Stoney Creek, Ontario
VINEMOUNT ORCHARD CO., VINEMOUNT, ONT.

HIGH-CLASS "BRITISH" MACHINERY

The "Marshall" Oil Tractor

FOR KEROSENE OR GASOLINE
Built Like a Battleship

Runs Like a Watch



This Tractor is made in two sizes, 16 H.P. Drawbar, giving off 30-35 Brake H.P. on the pulley; 32 H.P. Drawbar, giving off 60-70 Brake H.P. on the pulley. They are economical in fuel, durable and reliable. Guaranteed of finest materials and best workmanship. They need few repairs.

IF YOU WANT SATISFACTION BUY OUR TRACTOR, AND THAT WILL STAND UP AND GIVE YOU MANY YEARS OF SERVICE

Farmers are seriously warned not to be misled by the light, short-lived, inferior, cheap (so-called) tractor; it will not stand up and only causes trouble, vexation and loss.

Send for Catalogue
SEMI-DIESEL, TWO CYCLE OIL ENGINES, STATIONARY AND PORTABLE

Suitable for general Farm Work, Threshing, Electric Lighting, Contractors, and General Commercial use.

MARSHALL, SONS & CO. (CANADA), LTD.
ENGINEERS
SASKATOON CANADA
P.O. Box 1564 Telephone 3393

the act it would appear that if the certificate happens to be removed or accidentally lost the owner would have to send and get another certificate. For failure to register his machine the offender loses his right to a lien for his account, and is liable to a penalty not exceeding \$25 and costs.

Why should a thresher pay one dollar to register his machine? The Noxious Weeds Act provides that every thresher shall thoroughly clean his machine both inside and out, and all his wagon racks after threshing each setting, and shall clean the grain threshed by him so that it shall not contain more than 100 noxious weed seeds, other than wild oats, in 1,000 seeds of grain, and shall display on his machine a card containing the clauses of the act referred to. For non-compliance with the provisions of the Noxious Weeds Act the thresher is liable to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 and costs. Everyone will admit that it is in the interests of the country to prevent weeds from spreading, and in order to send out the cards and enforce the act it is necessary for the department to know who the threshers are. In addition to this, threshers who comply with the Threshers' Lien Act are specially protected in having their bills paid. They come ahead of the man who supplied the farmer with seed grain, ahead of the merchant who has fed the farmer for six months or more, ahead of the tax gatherer, and the farmer's hired man even. Without lawyers' fees, without court costs, without the use of a warrant or a bailiff, the thresher's account is absolutely safe; and it costs him to secure this protection each year, and in addition to get a copy of the noxious weeds card and a certificate of registration, the paltry sum of one dollar, which goes towards paying the costs incurred in the administration of the act. A thresher who fails to send the department any information required of him is liable to the same penalty as for non-registration of his machine. The essentials to a thresher's lien in the province are: (1) Registration of machine; (2) Notice of retention of sufficient grain to pay the threshing account, and (3) Separation of the grain seized from the bulk threshed.

IN PROTECTIONIST GERMANY

A neutral citizen, just returned from Berlin, has been relating his experiences in Le Journal, of Paris, regarding the food situation in the German capital. He says, among other things: "I took my first meal at the Furstenhof, where a white-haired waiter gave me the following menu to choose from, it being a meatless day":

Hard boiled eggs on a stick of celery	\$0.62½
Mushrooms, tomato sauce with rice	.75
Cauliflower with cheese omelette	.75
Green peas with scrambled eggs	.75
A herring with buttered potatoes	.62½
Eel with cucumber salad	1.00
Fish hash with sauer kraut	.50
Milk rice with potatoes	.50
Two rounds of sausage with five grams of butter	.50

We would recommend this menu to our esteemed local protectionist contemporary which a few days ago expressed its sarcastic wonder that prices were out of the ordinary in free trade Britain.—Ottawa Citizen.

WELLKNOWN PUBLISHER

Frank A. Munsey, who has just purchased the New York Sun, is one of the best known publishers in the United States. Munsey was born in Maine in 1854, educated in the public schools and started his business career in a country store. He went to New York in 1882 and started in as a publisher. He now owns the Argosy, the Munsey Magazine, the All Story Magazine, the Scrap Book, and five daily papers. Munsey is also the author of several books. The New York Sun which he purchased, has long been regarded as one of the most unique daily papers in the United States, possessing among other things its own news-gathering service. It attained its chief fame under the late Chas. A. Dana.

CROWN LIFE

A Marriage License and an Insurance Policy

Ought to go together. The handsomest and wisest compliment a man can pay his wife is wrapped up in a Crown Life Insurance Policy.

Crown Life Policies include total and permanent disability benefits; non-forfeiture insurance and other liberal features.

Let us send you some new insurance facts

CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO., TORONTO

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

Total Abstinence and Mortality

In view of the strong temperance sentiment prevailing throughout the country, our statistics as regards the superiority of the abstainer as a Life Insurance risk are of more than passing interest. During 1915 the actual death loss to the expected was but 42 per cent. in the Abstainers' Section compared with 66 per cent. in the General Section.

Year	Per Cent. of Expected Loss	Abstainers	General
1905	36.95	74.23	74.23
1911	46.07	77.89	77.89
1915	42.42	66.06	66.06
Average, last ten years	41.00	65.75	65.75

We give special plans and rates to Abstainers because the above statistics prove they are deserved. If you are an abstainer, are you reaping the benefits you are entitled to? The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company maintains this section for you. Write for copy of our booklet, "Total Abstainers vs. Moderate Drinkers."

The Manufacturers Life
Insurance Company
HEAD OFFICE — TORONTO
King and Yonge Streets

Protected Shingles Mean Economy

The shingles on your house act as its lid; they are there to shut out weather. Left unprotected, they can't serve their purpose long, because the very weather they are supposed to withstand soon cracks, warps, and finally penetrates them just as though the "lid" had been lifted. Make your shingles weather-tight by the use of

Stephens' SHINGLE STAINS

These come in seventeen soft, velvety, artistic, durable colors. Made with creosote, strong in staining power, and affording thorough protection. Ask your hardware dealer.

G. F. Stephens & Co. Limited
Paint and Varnish Makers
WINNIPEG CANADA

MANUFACTURED BY STEPHENS & CO. LIMITED WINNIPEG, CANADA

WAR LOAN

DOMINION OF CANADA

Issue of \$100,000,000. 5% Bonds Maturing 1st October, 1931.

PAYABLE AT PAR AT

OTTAWA, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, CHARLOTTETOWN, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG,
REGINA, CALGARY, VICTORIA.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st APRIL, 1st OCTOBER.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

ISSUE PRICE 97½

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st APRIL, 1917.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above named Bonds for subscription at 97½, payable as follows:—

10 per cent on application;
30 " " 16th October, 1916;
30 " " 15th November, 1916;
27½ " " 15th December, 1916.

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred million dollars exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of October, 1916, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the October instalment.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as

to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg Regina, Calgary, or Victoria.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges

Recognized bond and stock brokers will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

Subscription Lists will close on or before 23rd September, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, September 12th, 1916.

Your Questions Answered

This department is not confined to legal enquiries. The Guide is in a position to obtain information from experts along any particular line of farm work. Questions on livestock, field crops, dairy-farming, farm engineering, etc., in addition to legal queries will be welcomed and promptly answered. Only veterinary queries cannot be answered, since we find from experience that we have not space available to accommodate them. Questions which do not bear the name and address of the enquirer cannot be answered. But every paid up subscriber should consider this department one created to serve, and should make use of it whenever any important question of farm work requires settlement.

LAGGING PULLEYS

Q.—The lagging on several of the pulleys on my threshing machine is worn out. How can I put on new lagging? S. B. Sask.

A.—First secure a piece of good leather about three inches longer than necessary to reach once around the pulley. Cut one end perfectly square and on the other end fasten a wooden clamp securely. Clean off the old leather and punch out the rivets, providing it is fastened with rivets. If it has wooden strips in the pulley, clean out the old wood and drive in new strips. A soft, tough wood is preferable, such as whitewood or poplar. Begin on the square end of leather by fastening it to the pulley with rivets or clout nails. Make sure to start it straight. After the end is securely fastened to pulley it is necessary to stretch the leather very tightly and hammer with a wooden maul until it fits the crown of pulley. Then put in another row of rivets or nails. After the last row is in the extra leather with the clamps can be cut off. A good way of stretching the leather is to attach a rope and blocks to the clamp. The ordinary rope wire-stretcher is an excellent device. The most important things are to cut the leather square, start it square on the pulley, stretch it well and hammer to make it fit the crown of pulley. Soaking the leather first in soft water makes it more easy to stretch and in hammering to fit, but equally as good results can be had by putting it on dry if you have a good stretcher.—Robert Milne, B.S.A., Manitoba Agricultural College.

COLLECTING NOTE ON DEAD HORSE

Q.—A sold a horse last February for \$175 and took in payment a lien note for the full amount payable November 1, 1916. The horse has since died. Is the lien note which was properly registered of any value in this case? In case of a refusal to pay, can A file a lien against purchaser's homestead? If not, how can A secure himself? B has not secured his patent.

A.—A's lien note is evidence of the sale and amount of purchase. A will be obliged, if B does not pay, to sue and obtain judgment against B, for then A may issue execution against B.

NO WAR TAX ON GRAIN

Q.—Is it true, as rumored around here, that the farmers have to pay the war tax on their grain, one cent a bushel when threshing is done? CHIPMAN, Alta. SUBSCRIBER.

A.—No truth in the rumor. There is no war tax on the grain of any kind, shape or form. Your war tax will all be paid in the shape of protective tariff duties and in increased prices of everything you have to buy. You will not see it at the time, but you will pay it just the same.

MILITARY SERVICE

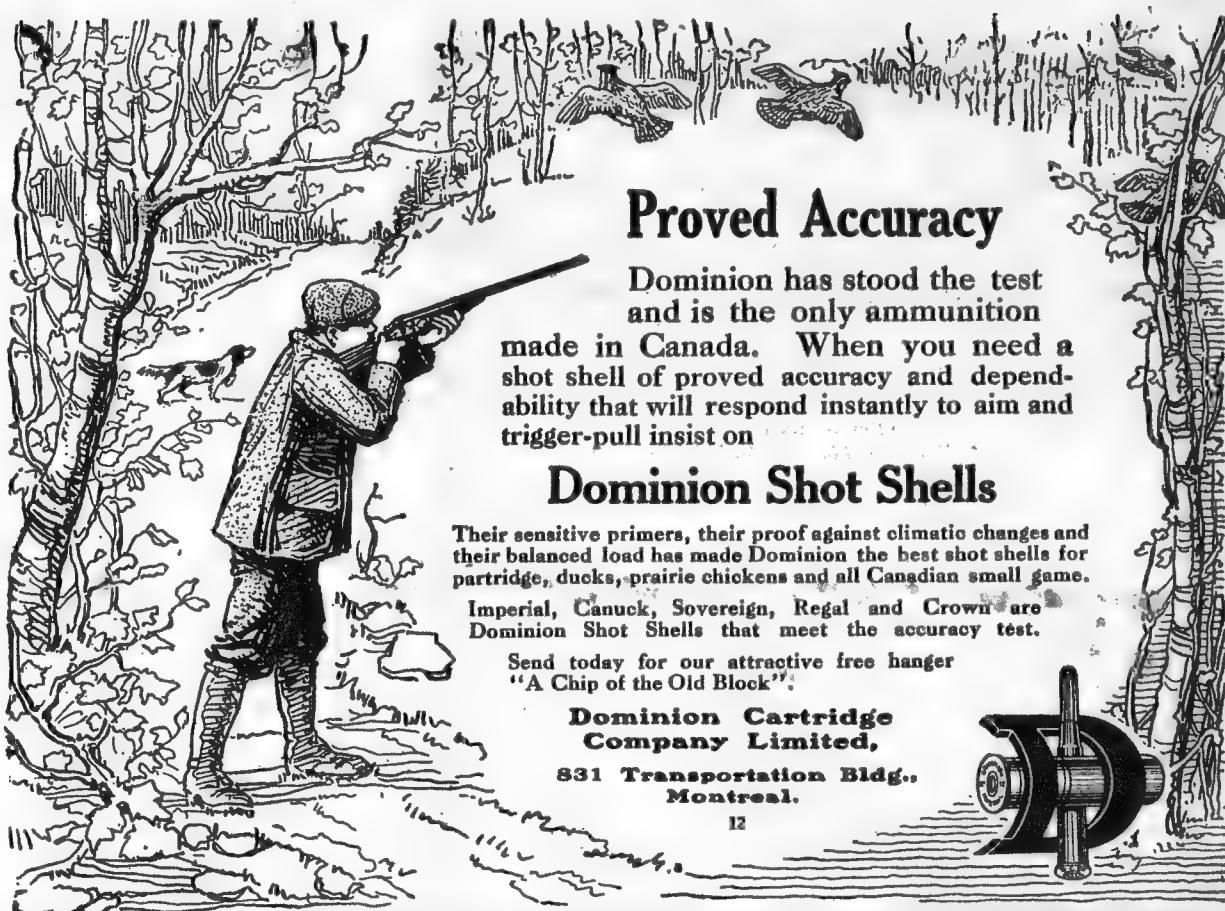
Q.—If a Canadian of military age goes to England to visit his people, is he subject to the conscription laws and regulations of Great Britain?

A.—No, provided he has procured a passport before going to Great Britain.

COLLECTING CLAIMS FROM SOLDIERS

Q.—I sold some wheat to a neighbor in the spring of 1915 for \$27.00 and he also owes me about \$73.00 in addition. In the winter he promised to pay me as soon as he had disposed of his wheat, but could not do so at that time. Later he enlisted and shipped his grain, promising to pay me as soon as he received returns for same. I have written him lately but have received no reply altho I am certain that he had the money for his grain. He has disposed of most of his property, but has several steers more to sell. Can I sue on these in any way?—G.C., Sask.

A.—Under the Volunteers and Reservists Relief Act, being chapter 7 of the statutes of Saskatchewan, 1916, and assented to March 4, 1916, it is there provided for the protection of volunteers and reservists against action. It further provides that no execution or action can be taken against the



Proved Accuracy

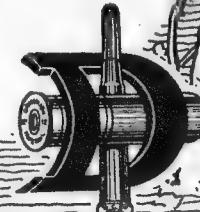
Dominion has stood the test and is the only ammunition made in Canada. When you need a shot shell of proved accuracy and dependability that will respond instantly to aim and trigger-pull insist on

Dominion Shot Shells

Their sensitive primers, their proof against climatic changes and their balanced load has made Dominion the best shot shells for partridge, ducks, prairie chickens and all Canadian small game. Imperial, Canuck, Sovereign, Regal and Crown are Dominion Shot Shells that meet the accuracy test.

Send today for our attractive free hanger
"A Chip of the Old Block"

Dominion Cartridge Company Limited,
831 Transportation Bldg.,
Montreal.



The Popular Piano

at

The Popular Price

SPECIAL MAIL ORDER PRICE

\$282

THREE YEARS TO PAY IF NECESSARY

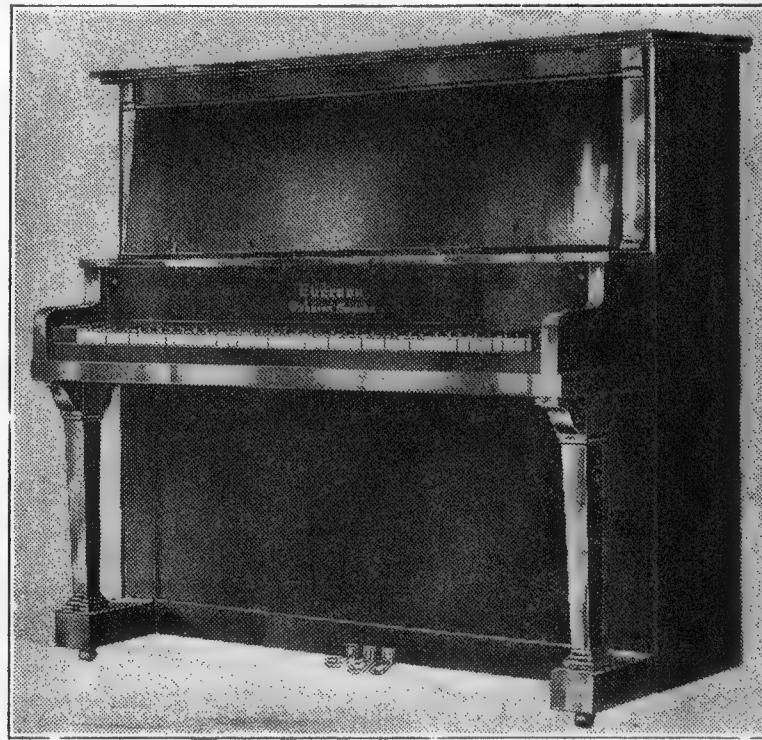
**"The Truly Canadian"
EVERSON**

Thousands of Canadian homes from the Atlantic to the Pacific bear voluntary testimony of the long and successful record for efficient piano service held by the Everson.

Other pianos may cost more money; but no piano at anything like Everson prices can give forth the pure tonal qualities, year in and year out.

Conscientious, superior construction by Canadian workmen, backed by sixty-seven years' manufacturing experience, have produced a real musical excellence that cannot be equaled anywhere for the money.

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Write Today for our Latest Catalogue

This beautiful illustrated book will give you detailed descriptions and prices of the various styles in this popular line.

Easy Terms Three years to pay if necessary; quarterly, half-yearly or annual payments, as arranged.

We Pay Freight To any point in Western Canada, and guarantee safe delivery to your nearest station.

Cross, Goulding & Skinner, Limited

323 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

September 20, 1916

The City, At Your Door

The greatest manufacturing Silversmiths in the British Empire are brought to your door through the medium of the Mappin & Webb Catalogues.

When your name is on our mailing list, you will receive new Catalogues as they are issued. With these to guide you, it will be a very easy matter to select everything you could wish for the table, for the home, for gifts and for personal use, in Silverware, Jewellery and Precious Stones.

Should you desire to send anything of this nature to the Old Country, we will deliver the goods anywhere in England, Ireland or Scotland through our London Stores, carriage paid. Moreover, full allowance will be made in respect of Duty which will not be payable on English-made articles delivered in the British Isles.

May we have your name and address so that we may send you our new Fall Catalogue?

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CANADA
353 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST.
LIMITED
MONTREAL.

CREAM! EGGS! CREAM!

I PAY The Highest Market Price. All Express Charges on Cream. Cash for Each Shipment.

CALGARY CENTRAL CREAMERY P. PALLESEN Proprietor BOX 2074, CALGARY.

What Does Money Mean to You

MONEY. Just money for the sake of money doesn't mean much, but when you figure money in its relation to exchange for the things you want, then money means an awful lot.

YOU may have a lot of money, you may not have so much, you may live on a farm, or you may live in the town—that doesn't matter, however.

What you are interested in is, what can we do for you, how can we make your money represent more to you when you come to exchange it for the things you or your family need from us.

WELL, one of the best answers to that question is our new fall catalogue; if you have your copy read carefully through it, then send us an order and prove what we claim.

If you haven't got your book, let us know where to send it. We want your money to mean more to you, and through dealing with us, it will.

71

THE F.S. NEWMAN CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

family of such volunteer or reservist, altho sections 16 and 17 provide that a supreme court judge has full discretionary powers to disallow the protection if it is proved to his satisfaction that such should not be allowed. In order that you may take advantage of these sections it would be advisable to employ a local lawyer who could give the required notices under the statute and take the matter up personally. Otherwise you will be obliged to wait until six months after the end of the war.

CONDUCT OF AUCTION SALE

Q.—I attended an auction sale the other day. It was advertised widely as "Everything will be sold to the highest bidder." "No bidding in." Time was valuable, cutting just started, but I wanted a horse or two, so went into town. Several of my neighbors were in a similar position attending, with loss of valuable time, just to buy a much needed work horse. When the crowd had arrived it was found that several of the animals advertised were not for sale at auction and many of the others were withdrawn or bid in by the dealer's agents. Taking advantage of the large crowd, the dealers sold horses privately after the sale at an advance of \$25 per head over the highest bids. What is the law governing auction sales? Is the vendor responsible for the glib representations of his auctioneer?

J. J. D.

A.—A vendor may, if he thinks fit, be his own auctioneer, but he cannot unknown to the bidders privately depose a third party to attend the sale and bid progressively for the property on his—the vendor's—own account, as a defensive precaution to prevent the article from being sold at an undervalue; but, on the other hand, if the fact of such bidding is notified to the assembled bidders it would then be justifiable. However, if the vendor publicly reserves to himself the right to make one bid and no more thru a person who is named and then secretly employs another person to make general and repeated bidding this is a fraud, and entitles the person who is eventually declared the purchaser to abandon the contract. The term, "without reserve" is understood to include all interferences by the vendor or those coming under him with the right of the public to have the property sold to the highest bidder, therefore any arrangement between the vendor and a third party, the result of which is to prevent the property being sold under a fixed sum, will render the sale null and void. It therefore follows that by the vendor inserting in the conditions of sale that the property will be sold "without reserve" he, by so doing, contracts with the highest bona fide bidder that the sale shall be "without reserve" and if the vendor employs any bidder contrary to above then the highest bona fide bidder may claim damages from the vendor, but the auctioneer is not responsible for any breach of a condition unless he has himself made representations negligently or false to his knowledge and thereby induces the purchaser to incur expense and loss.

ABSCESS FORMATION

Q.—What should I do with my horse! He has sort of boils at the root of his tail that swell up to from the size of a hen's egg to half the size of a cup. After a time they burst and secrete a reddish matter. They are painful to touch, come and go almost continuously for the last two years. He is in good health and working every day.

—SUBSCRIBER, Sask.

A.—The lumps, or boils, affecting this horse at the root of the tail are in all probability due to some infection which has resulted in the formation of abscesses or tumors which break out from time to time as open sores.

To effect a cure the lumps require to be cut open and the finger inserted so as to allow the contents to escape. The open cavities should then be syringed out each morning and evening with a three per cent. solution of carbolic acid or creolin, that is three parts of creolin or carbolic acid should be added to one hundred parts of clean warm water. This treatment should be continued until the discharge ceases and the sores heal. On account, however, of these lumps being of long standing, it is possible that this treatment may not be entirely successful and it might require an operation for the entire removal of the lumps by a veterinary surgeon. However, this treatment might be tried for a reasonable length of time.—C. D. McGilvray, M.D.V.

JAEGER
FOR THE
Boys and
Girls

To be clothed correctly is of vital importance to your children. Pure Wool wear prevents chills and lays the foundations of Health. Clothe your boys and girls with Jaeger throughout: Combinations, vests, pants and drawers, knitted suits, sweaters, caps, gloves, stockings, etc. A fully illustrated catalogue and Dr. Jaeger's Health Culture will be sent free on application.

DR. JAEGER Sanitary Woolens Co. Limited
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg
Incorporated in England in 1883, with British capital for the British Empire.

**\$15 95 UPWARD
ON TRIAL
Fully Guaranteed**

American CREAM SEPARATOR

A SOLID PROPOSITION to send a well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator, for \$15.95. Skims warm or cold milk; making heavy or light cream.

ABSOLUTELY ON APPROVAL.
Bowl a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from picture which illustrates our large capacity machines. Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont., and St. John, N.B. Whether dairy is large or small, write for handsome free catalog. Address:
AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.,
Box 2219 Bainbridge, N.Y.

Pettit's Honey is Good Honey

The bees ripen it thoroughly and the flavor is delicious. 10 lb. and 30 lb. pails and 60 lb. cans. Write for prices to—
R. B. PETTIT, Georgetown, Ont.

It Can't Sag!

The "Alaska" Twisted Link is entirely different from the old diamond link spring—which allowed a certain amount of sagging in the center of the bed.

ALASKA Twisted Link SPRING

"gives" from end to end only, which absolutely prevents any sagging. It is the most comfortable and restful of all medium-priced springs.

WILL NOT DAMAGE BEDDING

This specially constructed and finished spring is guaranteed not to injure bedding in any way.

Guaranteed for 20 years.

The Alaska Bedding Co. Limited 35W
Calgary WINNIPEG Regina

GUARANTEED ALASKA BEDDING
Made in Canada

"Alaska" on an article means High Grade Every Particle."

Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.

Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the woman's provincial secretary for Alberta.

BRATTON FAIR

It was with pleasure that I accepted a most friendly invitation from the Bratton Women Grain Growers to attend their Flower Fair. I hoped to gather information in regard to the method of conducting such a fair, that I might impart it to other Grain Growers' associations, and my hopes were realized.

The Grain Growers' hall served the purpose splendidly for a place of showing the exhibits. Around the sides were placed temporary tables to hold the exhibits. Most appropriate decorations had been found by the use of tall stalks of corn and large blooms of sunflowers. One of the largest flags that the writer had ever seen covered nearly the whole end wall of the hall. It had been presented by the town of Bratton, England, to its namesake on the Canadian prairies.

The exhibits of flowers first drew one's attention. Sweet peas in delicate profusion greeted the lover of these flowers. Other garden flowers and house plants had their separate departments. Flowers of the field were shown and prizes given to the children who brought in the best arranged bouquets.

Collections of vegetables were exhibited, and the prize one would have tempted the most ardent lover of the city to start raising vegetables in Bratton. The fair was held the first week of August large carrots, beans and very large potatoes showed the worth of Bratton soil and the skill of Grain Growers as gardeners. Lovely loaves of bread and the lightest of biscuits were shown, as were several entries of butter. A department for children's work contained writing, map drawing and flowers.

The Bratton members have given the flower fair a permanent place on their calendar. The success of their plan makes it possible for others to take up the work, on a larger scale if it is so desired. The village being very small, the conditions are the same as in any of our communities, where the fair might be held in the school house. A community fair with exhibits of grain, canned fruit, flowers, vegetables, etc., and entries by the children of exhibits of their school work, collections of weeds, named, etc., would do much to foster an interest in farm life and interest the young people as well as the old in the culture of the highest quality of farm products.

The idea is worthy of action and I hope to hear of a large percentage of our Women's Sections holding such fairs with the co-operation of their locals in the coming year. Do not forget to add some fun, as did Bratton. After a short address by the writer, who was presented with a pleasing pennant made by the W.S.G.G.A., a jolly dance was held and the needs of the hour, in the way of cake and ice cream, were abundantly supplied.

ERMA STOCKING,
Provincial Sec.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT

Dear Women Grain Growers:—As convenor of the Junior Grain Growers' department, I would like to say that matters are progressing very nicely. The other members of the committee—Mrs. Brown, of Glen Eagle, and Mrs. G. Milne, of Creekfield—have been of great assistance, and we are indebted to Mrs. McAllan, of Dinsmore, for a complete constitution for Junior Grain Grower Clubs that the executive has approved. Copies may be obtained from our provincial secretary, Miss Stocking, Delisle.

Among the best suggestions that I have received for young people's work are the following: Interesting our boys and girls in manual training and domestic science; studies in citizenship; study of the principle of peace. Here I would like to suggest that teachers and mothers secure copies of Lucia Ames Meade's booklet "What Young People Ought to Know About War and Peace." It can be secured from Na-

tional Headquarters, Woman's Peace Party, 116 South Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Our children and young people must be taught to appreciate the peace that our men in the trenches are giving their lives to secure for us. Once secured we must hold it as our choicest possession. Hoping to be able to submit letters and suggestions from time to time,

MRS. S. V. HAIGHT,
Vice-Pres., W.S.G.G.A.

THE CHILDREN'S PART

Children who are so fortunate as to live on the farm in Saskatchewan can be very helpful. The smaller children can do so many chores that take many steps, but are not hard to do, such as feeding and watering chicks. They love to help plant garden seeds and potatoes. They can drive the cows up to be milked and do a number of things that save their parents long walks.

Boys and girls, when they are from six to ten years of age are interested in the work that has to be done each day. I do not think children should be expected to do heavy work, such as heavy lifting, or carrying large pails of water or pig feed. It might not only be very injurious to their tender young bodies, but if it should give them a tired or worn-out feeling they might become discouraged and not be so fond of any work.

I think girls should be trained early in life to help in the house, especially during holidays. They should acquire the habit of early rising, so as to help do the morning work. I can imagine their pleasure in rising while the dew was on the grass to pick strawberries in the garden for dinner. Why not raise strawberries for them to pick? Pulling weeds is a work for boys and girls and often is turned into a pastime. A work that is not so pleasant, but at the same time one in which to get the children interested, is pulling bad weeds from the fields. It is surprising how many bad weeds have been scattered thru the country. Our children have made a study of the farm weeds of Canada, and they now know the names of most of the worst ones. This work can be made more interesting if it is explained how the weeds cause so much loss of time and how they rob the plant of the moisture in the soil.

MRS. RUTHVEN,
Women's Section,
Hawoods G.G.A.

PLANNING A FAIR

The Woman's Auxiliary to the Grain Growers at Oakville held their regular monthly meeting on Tuesday, August 8. Eighteen ladies were present. It was decided to hold a domestic table and sale in the autumn similar to the June fair. Ways and means of making it even a greater success were discussed, the proceeds as before to be used in Red Cross work. The Red Cross secretary gave her report, which showed that \$15.04 worth of sheeting and pillow cases were being distributed for making and the balance still in the treasury amounts to \$25.98.

Mrs. J. D. Whitmore gave a splendid paper on the "Influence of Good Pictures." After discussing briefly the great masterpieces, she showed how inexpensive prints of each might be properly framed and hung in our homes, replacing those enlargements of our ancestors and many other useless pictures with no particular story or meaning.

Rev. Mr. Pankhurst then addressed the ladies on "The Influence of the Church in the Rural Community." After pointing out the importance of the church in the country and the different stages it passes thru, he showed how the church so often fails by offering charity to the poor instead of looking for the true cause of poverty and striking a blow at the root of the evil. The meeting was dismissed with prayer, after which lunch was served.

S. M. W.

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

WHO'LL BE THE PRIZE WINNERS?

A new contest has been opened in which three of the jolliest story books imaginable will be exchanged for the three best stories on the subject, "Nature's Freaks."

You may think, just off hand, that you don't know any story to write for this contest, but you could hardly have lived in the country for eight, or ten, or say fifteen years without having seen some very queer things, about which you could write a perfectly splendid story.

Take for example, that wild partridge which adopted a family of tame chicks for want of something else to mother, and the fox which killed its young when it thought they were in danger from human beings, and the dog and hen which were such good friends. You know of hundreds of better examples of Nature's Freaks than this and I should like you to tell me about them.

The contest closes on October 31, and I should like to have a whole pile of stories on hand by that time. Any boy or girl under seventeen years may write for this contest. It should be remembered that all stories must be certified by a parent or teacher to show that they are original and the writer's own work. They must be written in pen and ink and on only one side of the paper and they should be clearly addressed to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

If new writers to the club will enclose a self-addressed and stamped envelope with their stories they will be sent one of the pretty Maple Leaf membership pins.

DIXIE PATTON.

WHY I DON'T LIKE SCHOOL (Honorable Mention)

When I first went to school I did not like it at all. The first teacher I ever had never paid any attention to me or my work. I always took great pains with my work and tried to please my teacher, but when I took my work up to be corrected she would not even look at my slate. Then if I would pull her sleeve and whisper, "Teacher! Teacher!" she would say crossly, "Oh, go to your seat and do not bother me. You can not write as well as Ruth anyhow."

This made me think that since she did not look at my work anyhow it would be just as well if I did not do it at all. So, little by little, I slighted my work till the teacher thought I was the laziest little girl she had ever seen.

To my great joy she left in a short time and I looked forward to a better teacher, yet again I was disappointed. I never was liked very much at school (tho I don't know why), and if anything happened everybody would say, "Erna has done it." I was always too frightened to defend myself and the teacher would always decide in favor of the other children.

Once two girls were looking in another girl's geography, and as they turned over a leaf they tore a long slit in it. I was standing just behind them and I heard them say, "Let's tell teacher that Erna did it," and up to the teacher's desk they went with the geography. I knew very well what the teacher would think: I was so frightened that it seemed to me as if I couldn't move, but I managed to get out of the school house and hide in the coal shed, where I sat crying. Pretty soon I heard somebody say, "Here she is, teacher." The teacher came and took me to the school house. He asked me why I had torn the geography. I was so frightened that I could only stammer, "I—I—" Then the teacher said, "Look, look, she cannot think of any lies fast enough!" My sister spoke up and said that I had not done it, but he would not believe her. I shall never forget the whipping that followed. I was disgraced before the whole school and everybody talked about it for weeks afterwards, altho I declared that I had not done it. I thought this very cruel and unjust and I know you will think so too when you read my letter.

Another time we were all playing in the school yard and one girl always wanted to be the most important person (you probably know what I mean) in the games. I said that that was not fair and she slapped my face. I slapped her

back again and she cried and told the teacher and the teacher gave me such a hard whipping that he broke his stick and made me stay in at recess. It was like this all the time.

All this time you may have thought that the teacher treated me like this because I didn't work or something, but he himself told me that I had my work always done best.

A short time after this we moved to Edmonton, but here I fared worse. The girls would not play with me because I was a German, altho I could not help that. They always called me "Old Dutchy." I remember only too well the many times I cried because of this. There were other Germans in school, but they were better dressed and therefore better treated. Once a girl had no partner in marching out and the teacher told her to take me (I never had a partner), but she turned from me in disgust and marched out alone rather than be near me (as if I would eat her!). They were only like this at recess and after school, but in school hours they always asked me to help them in their work and I always did. The teachers all said I was the best girl in my class and I also got prizes for my work. This was my only comfort.

We did not stay in Edmonton long, but moved out to the farm again. I like school fine here and have agreed with all my teachers and they have all been good to me. One teacher gave me twenty-seven story books to keep. I have no complaint against him. But I like my present teacher best of all the teachers I ever had. I think she is the best teacher that ever was. She helps us in our work and teaches us songs. Beside all the common school work she still finds time to teach us how to crochet and hemstitch and sew and make lace and all sorts of nice things. I like to go to school since she has been there very much. I am in grade eight now and hope to go to high school soon. My mother says I cannot go there this year. One of my classmates has gone already and one is soon going.

ERNA HUMBKE,
Duhamel, Alta. Age 13.

WHY I LIKE TO GO TO SCHOOL (A Prize Story)

It is a bit hard for a little girl like me to get up at seven o'clock in the morning five times a week, to get dressed and ready for the van which will call at the gate at eight o'clock. But once you are up you don't mind much about sleeping. I like the school for the good times we are having at recess. There are about one hundred children at school and we play games and ball and have lots of fun. Once in a while we go down town and buy candy and ice cream.

I like to go to school much better since our school was consolidated. We drive to school now instead of walking and our feet are warm now instead of freezing all day in the winter, as it used to be in the old school. We work a little harder too than we used to do in the little school house on the hill.

HELMY CH. SILBERMANN,
Barons, Alta. 8 years old.

WHY I LIKE TO GO TO SCHOOL

I like to go to school, first because we have such a good time going to school. We have a consolidated school and we go to school in vans. The winter vans are all closed in and are all nice and warm and there are foot-warmers and robes. The summer vans are cool and breezy. We have a nice school house and grounds. I also like to go to school to learn, because I want to be intelligent. I like all my studies very well. I like nature study. There are so many birds and flowers to learn about.

ETHEL MARION BRIDGE,
Isabella, Man. Age 10

And then when summer's done, all done,
And we are brown with sun, with sun,
And days are cool,

We'll go to school,
And, after all, that's fun, that's fun!
LOUISE SEYMOUR,
Hasbrouck,

Pies and Pastry

Those of us who come of New England ancestry and many of us who do not have a decided liking for pie, in spite of the fact that pie no longer holds a place among the "Four Hundred" in the list of easily digested and desirable foods. Some wit has said that the Nova Scotians being largely of Scotch descent and therefore very thrifty always eat bread with their pie to make it last longer. The same wit would probably have said that the Western people laid theirs off in seed plots and town lots before cutting, be that as it may, we most of us eat more or less pie, and if the pastry is well made and the material good, we are not apt to suffer any disastrous consequences. The regular bread flour we get in Canada is too rich in gluten to be particularly good for pastry, so that it is advisable if possible to get some regular pastry flour, it requires less shortening to make it tender.

Kinds of Pastry

There are three kinds of pastry—plain, puff and flaky. Plain Pastry, where the shortening is mixed into the flour by chopping or with the tips of the fingers, Puff Pastry in which the shortening is worked into a paste of flour and water by folding and rolling, and Flaky Pastry in which the flour and shortening are mixed by a combination of the first two methods. A cool dry atmosphere is almost an essential in the making of good paste. The shortening except for puff paste is largely a matter of taste. Lard makes a light colored, soft tender crust. The vegetable shortenings give good results. Beef suet and butter in combination are often used. For puff paste butter is generally used, the some chefs prefer a clarified suet. The water used to mix pastry should be very cold and used sparingly, too much water makes a tough crust.

Keeping Pastry

Any kind of pastry will keep uncooked for a day or two, if it is set aside in a cool place. If baked by itself without a filling, cooked pastry will keep for several days in a dry place. Reheating just before using restores its freshness.

Plain Pastry

3 cups flour.	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt.
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon baking powder.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ cup water.

Sift the flour, salt and baking powder into a chopping bowl, flour the blade of the chopping knife and chop the shortening into the flour. When the mixture looks like meal, each little particle of shortening being coated with flour, add very slowly enough cold water to make a paste that is not crumbly, but that sticks together without adhering to the knife or bowl. Roll the paste around the bowl with a knife until all the particles of flour or dough on the sides of the bowl are taken up. Turn onto a board lightly dredged with flour, roll about in the flour with a knife and roll to the thickness required. Dust the board or the paste with flour when necessary, but use as little flour as you can well get along with. If this pastry is to be kept until the following day, roll into a long strip, fold so as to make three layers, turn so that the open end is facing the cook, roll out again and turn as before. If the pastry be closely covered and set aside in a cool place it may be manipulated more easily than when it is first made. Cold has a good deal to do with making pastry of all kinds light and flaky. In mixing the dough considerable air is enclosed and the colder this is the more it will expand when heated, and the lighter and more tender will the crust be.

Flaky Pastry

The ambition of most beginners in the making of pastry is to have it light and above all else flaky.

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ cups lard. 3 cups flour. Pinch of salt. 5 tablespoonfuls water.

Rub the lard into the flour with the chopping knife or fingers, beat the white of egg slightly and add to the water, mix with the other ingredients into a soft dough, do not handle any more than is absolutely necessary and roll out with as little flour as possible.

Puff Paste

There are no two ways about it, puff paste is tedious to make, but it is so

delicious we are all willing to spend time on it once in awhile, it looks so good and tastes as good as it looks. Butter makes the best puff paste, but it is almost essential that the butter be washed first so as to remove the salt and buttermilk. This is most easily accomplished by scalding an earthen bowl, then chilling it. Heat palms of hands in hot water then chill in cold water, then the butter will not stick to the hands or the bowl. Wash butter in bowl by squeezing with the hands until it is soft and waxy, placing the bowl under the water faucet if you have one, if not change the water frequently. Cold has a great deal to do with making puff paste "puff." My mother made puff paste that would just about "melt in your mouth," and I remember she always donned a heavy sweater and retired to the wood shed, which was very cold in winter, or to the ice house in summer and made her paste there, then it was allowed to stand until further chilled and baked in a very hot oven.

1 lb. butter. Cold water
14 ozs. bread flour or 1 lb. pastry flour

When the butter has been properly washed, remove two tablespoonsfuls of it and shape the remainder into a circular piece half inch thick and put on a floured board. Work the two tablespoonsfuls of butter into the flour with the fingers, moisten to a dough with very cold water, turn on to a floured board and pat and roll quarter inch thick. Place the remaining butter on the lower half of the paste, cover with the upper half and press firmly around the edges to enclose as much air as possible. Let stand five minutes and roll out again to quarter inch thickness. Cut in three pieces, pile the pieces one on top of the other and roll again, repeat this operation four times. Put in cold place to chill. If the paste is to be kept for several days, wrap in a napkin and put aside in a tin can. If the can is set in the ice box see that the tin does not touch the ice. This paste may be used for patties, tarts, etc. In baking puff paste have the oven hot and cool gradually as the paste scorches quickly.

Quick Puff Paste

Most of us can afford the time to make puff paste only for special occasions. This quick puff paste is good and easily made.

1 cup bread flour. 1 tablespoon lard.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter. Cold water.

Work lard into the flour, moisten pat and roll out the same as for puff paste, dot paste with small pieces of butter, using one-third the quantity. Dredge with flour and fold in four layers. Repeat the operation until butter is used. Chill and bake in a hot oven.

Cream Pastry

Cream pastry is perhaps more wholesome than pastry made entirely with shortening, and the under crust is less apt to be soggy.

$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon baking soda. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons cream.
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour. $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter or lard.
3 tablespoons washed butter. A pinch of salt.

If the cream is sweet use the baking powder, if sour the soda. Sift the flour, salt and soda or baking powder together, stir in enough cream to make a paste. Take out a little more than half the paste, knead slightly and roll to fit the pie pan. Take the remaining pastry, roll out and spread with the washed butter, fold and roll two or three times, chill and use for top crust of pie.

Buttermilk Pastry

Buttermilk pastry is very good especially for pumpkin pies.

1 pint flour. $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter or lard.
1 level teaspoon soda. 2 tablespoons salt.
1 cup buttermilk.

Banana Pie

To those who are fond of bananas this pie will appeal.

2 bananas. 1 pint rich milk.
2 eggs. 2 tablespoons sugar.

A little salt.

Line a pie plate with good paste, slice the bananas in. Pour over them a custard made with the milk, sugar and yolks of the eggs and salt. Bake slowly in a moderate oven and put whites of the eggs on top. Whipped cream may be substituted for the white of egg.

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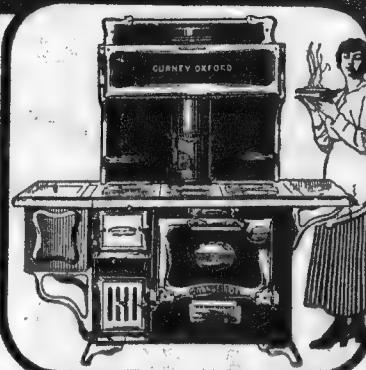
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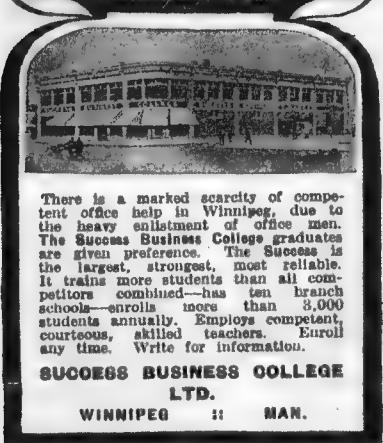
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EIGHTEENTH SESSION OPENS
SEPTEMBER 26

C Every school teacher on the prairie should read "The Farmer and The Interests." It will give him a new outlook on the school. 75 cents post paid.

Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

The Rural School

Continued from Page 7

incorrect construction pass, from the tiny tots up. These things are essential. The rest are desirable, but can be eliminated if necessary.

ANNIE SHEPPARD ARMSTRONG
Irma, Alta.

GREAT NEED OF WARM LUNCHES

In reply to the questions asked about rural education, as secretary-treasurer of the school board and parent of three children attending school, I will say there is much need of better school laws and accommodations. First, the subjects such as reading, spelling, arithmetic and writing are being neglected, and too much drawing, crayon work and exercises are practiced instead. Children walking two and three miles to school don't want much more exercise when they get there. Letter writing, both social and commercial, would also be very beneficial.

Second, I would advise a kitchen being attached to every rural school so that the children could have a warm dinner. Cheap equipment can be purchased, enabling the children in their most delicate age to have the necessary warm food required, such as steak, eggs, coffee, cocoa, toast, etc. The soldiers in the trenches are better provided with warm dinners than our children attending the rural school. How many men would enjoy a cold dinner 110 days in the year? And during the cold winter the lunch is often frozen before they get to school and no way of warming it properly.

G. M. MITTS.

Rama, Sask.

DEVELOPING DRAMATIC ABILITY

A certain teacher in Saskatchewan, some years ago, conducted some interesting experiments in developing the dramatic ability of the children in her school. Often, during school hours, when they were studying a particularly dramatic selection, such as Dickens' "Christmas Carol," she would allow the children to choose parts to read, and she trained them to use anything at hand to turn the platform into an impromptu stage.

Perhaps two or three times a year they would give a public performance of a play for which all the costumes and scenery were provided by the children from articles in their own homes. Not only did the children provide the materials but the whole planning of the stage setting and costumes was done by the pupils, who hunted through old books and encyclopedias for information concerning costumes of the time they were representing. The teacher was always on hand to consult with, but the most of the original work and responsibility was shouldered by the school.

That this was a very great stimulus to the originality of the pupils there can be no question, and there are no doubt many other schools where it could be put into practice with great benefit to the pupils.

TRADE AS A PEACE AGENT

It is impossible to tell at present just how much attention should be paid to the threats of European belligerents in regard to the trade war that is to follow the close of military operations. Much of it may be for immediate consumption, to strike terror into the hearts of their opponents. Some of it would be impossible of fulfilment in any event. But there exists the will and the opportunity to do much mischief. The world has suffered enough from this international madness, and it is the duty of free traders everywhere to lift their voices in protest against these insane proposals.

Trade is the great civilizer, the great friendship builder, the great peacemaker. No nation can be fully civilized that retains trade barriers; no statesman can build real international friendship while limiting commercial intercourse; no citizen can expect to see abiding peace while a tariff remains. Let every man and woman who loves peace join hands with the Free Trade League in a concerted effort to overcome the malign influences of those who would restrict freedom of exchange, both in this country and throughout the world.—The Public.

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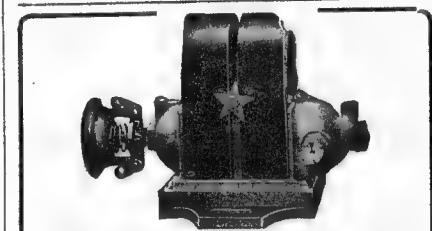
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SIGNIFICANT ADVANCE ON SOMME

On Friday, Sept. 15 the British forces made probably the most notable advance since the Anglo-French offensive began on July 1. The operations took place over a six-mile front and the 3,000-yard gain resulted in the capture of three towns, two woods and nearly all the high ground between Combles and the Pozieres-Bapaume road. This gain is exceedingly important in that it not only seriously threatens the German position at Combles but also gives the British the command of the approaches



Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British Armies in France

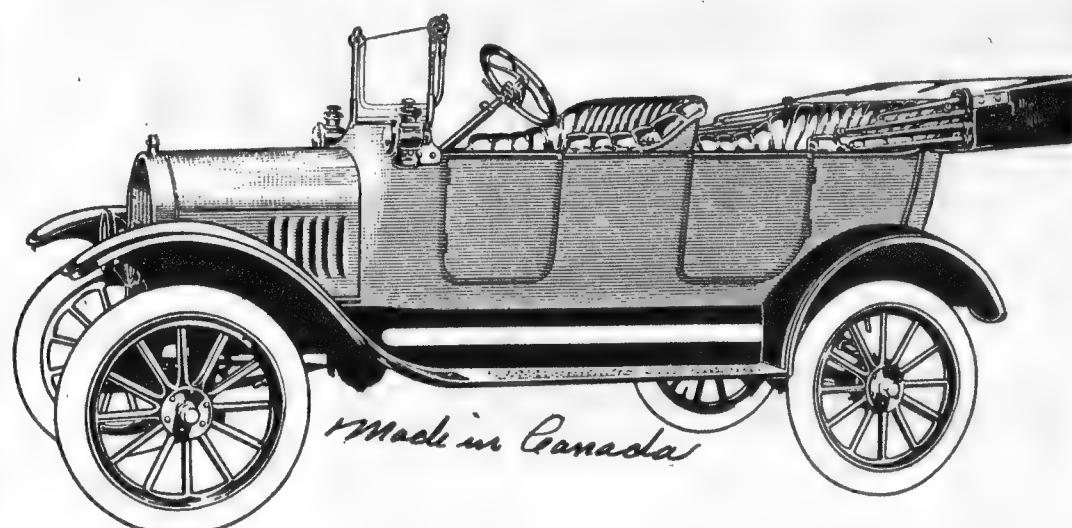
to Bapaume, a very important railway centre that has been considered the objective for some time. A new feature was introduced by the British in the form of an armored car capable of crossing trenches and shell craters. These are credited with doing terrible execution while at the same time their operators were fully protected by the armour from enemy machine gun or rifle fire.

AN INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP

Since the Titanic struck an iceberg and went down, the nations have been co-operating to guard against such dangers to navigation. Two United States revenue cutters now cruise the northern lanes used by the steamship companies. These cutters keep watch for dangerous bergs that wander farther south than usual. By means of the useful wireless they are able to warn the great liners of any such dangers.

But the interesting thing about this patrol is that the nations principally concerned went into a partnership to divide the expense. Great Britain, with the preponderant amount of shipping involved, agreed to pay twenty-five per cent. of the expense. Germany, France and the United States agreed to pay fifteen per cent. each; Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Italy, Holland, Norway, Russia and Sweden each pay from two to four per cent. according to their shipping.

The list of nations involved is rather interesting. It shows that a partnership may be maintained, when necessary, for certain purposes.—Minneapolis Journal.



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Runabout	475	Town Car	780
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The best of materials, experience and honest construction combine to make the Galloway Wagon the great leader in its field. Nothing but the best material goes into the construction, and wagon makers—experts in their line—are thus able to produce the best that money can buy. Such wagons last longer, look better and give more efficient service than similar products not as faithfully constructed. Spokes, rims, gear, hounds, bolster stakes and poles are all of guaranteed heavy oak; wheels the best material and workmanship can produce; half-inch tires, cold set by hydraulic pressure, impossible to come off. Write for complete detailed description.

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We Guarantee "Galloway" Wagons to be well made of good material, thoroughly seasoned and of sufficient strength for all purposes for which they are designed. Should any breakage occur within one year from date of sale to the user, resulting from defective material or workmanship, new parts will be furnished without charge, provided the defective part is returned to us at Winnipeg as evidence of such defect.

Complete Price List F.O.B. Winnipeg

Cat. No.	Arm or Skein	Tire	Gear Only	Wagon Complete
4P911	3 1/2 x 11	2	\$49.75	\$75.00
4P912	3 1/2 x 11	2 1/2	51.75	77.50
4P913	3 1/2 x 11	3	54.50	78.50
4P914	Double Wagon Box with Seat			23.50
4P915	Double Wagon Box without Seat			20.75
4P916	Tip-top Box, 10 in.			4.50
4P917	Extra for Neckyoke and Whiffletree			2.00

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September 20, 1916

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Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

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Grain Exchange
WINNIPEG

Simpson-Hepworth Co. Ltd.

207 Grain Exchange

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Grain Exchange, Winnipeg. Established 1857. Grain Exchange, Calgary

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, September 18, 1916)

Wheat—Prices have worked lower during last week, the decline for the week being 5 cents on October futures, 5 cents on December and 6 cents on May. The decline occurred on Tuesday and Saturday, while during the other days prices remained practically unchanged. The local market showed a decided weakness frequently, but strength in Minneapolis markets saved the situation. Light offerings locally were a feature of the week's business, and many traders believe that, with heavier country delivery and more hedging in Winnipeg, prices will work to a lower level. Receipts of new wheat here are gradually increasing and the daily inspection list shows a large percentage of cars grading feed wheat.

Oats—Future prices were weak on Monday and Tuesday, then assumed a slightly stronger tone, particularly for the cash article. Government orders were said to be responsible for the later firmness.

Barley—Has been in good demand for spot delivery at considerable premium over futures. The offerings are still small, but new barley is beginning to move and receipts will no doubt soon increase.

Flax—Closed 4 cents higher than a week ago. The week's trade was quite moderate and the market lacked any special feature.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Oct.	Dec.	May	Sample durum wheat, 1 car	1.34
September 12	152	147	149	No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car	1.61
September 13	153	148	147	Sample grade durum wheat, part car	1.57
September 14	152	147	149	No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Montana	1.51
September 15	152	147	148	No. 4 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Montana	1.40
September 16	150	145	146	No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars, Nebraska	1.53
September 18	151	146	147	No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Montana	1.52
Week ago	156	151	152	No. 1 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.58
Year ago	87	86	92	No. 2 yellow corn, 1 car .....	.81
Oats—				No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car .....	.81
September 12	49	47	.....	No. 3 yellow corn, 2 cars .....	.83
September 13	49	47	.....	No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car, Willmar .....	.83
September 14	49	47	.....	Standard white oats, 1 car .....	.43
September 15	49	47	.....	No. 4 white oats, 1 car .....	.42
September 16	49	47	.....	No. 3 white oats, 5 cars .....	.43
September 18	49	47	.....	No. 4 white oats, 1 car .....	.42
Week ago	50	48	.....	No. 2 rye, 1 ear, dockage	1.19
Year ago	35	34	.....	No. 2 rye, 4 ears, S.R.	1.17
Flax—				No. 3 rye, 1 car	1.15
September 12	187	187	187	No. 5 barley, 1 car .....	.78
September 13	189	188	188	No. 6 barley, 2 cars .....	.68
September 14	191	191	190	No. 6 barley, 1 car .....	.69
September 15	192	191	192	No. 5 barley, 1 car .....	.73
September 16	191	191	191	No. 4 barley, 1 car .....	.95
September 18	188	188	187	No. 6 barley, 1 car .....	.82
Week ago	188	188	187	No. 5 barley, 1 ear .....	.70
Year ago	144	145	145	No. 5 barley, 1 car .....	.81

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Sept. 16)		
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	\$1.64	
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.67	
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.62	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.62	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.60	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.60	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.60	
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.60	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.59	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.57	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.56	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.58	
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.56	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.56	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, 54 lbs.	1.60	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.51	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.54	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.55	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.54	
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.54	
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.28	
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.29	
Sample grade wheat, 1 car, heating	1.20	
Sample grade wheat, 50 lbs.	1.23	
Sample grade wheat, 50 lbs.	1.30	
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.39	
No. 4 wheat, 4 cars	1.54	
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.53	
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.33	
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.30	
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.33	
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.43	
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.18	
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.41	

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, September 13, was as follows:

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Moose Jaw	Wheat	15,286.50	49,865.30	234,257.10
"	Oats	.....	1,599.24	23,688.20
"	Barey	.....	9,933.00	336.42
"	Flax	117.48	339.33	2,694.45

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from September 12 to 18 inclusive

Date	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	BARLEY	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	Rej.
Sept. 12	157	155	152	146	137	114	102	49	48	48	48	47	86	83	77	77	184	183	..	..
13	158	156	153	147	138	116	103	50	49	49	48	48	86	83	76	76	188	185	..	..
14	158	156	153	140	137	117	97	50	49	49	48	48	87	83	77	77	196	192	..	..
15	159	156	153	147	137	117	96	50	49	49	48	48	88	84	77	77	191	187	..	..
16	156	..	144	135	115	98	50	49	49	49	48	48	88	83	76	76	190	187	..	..
17	157	..	151	136	113	97	50	49	49	48	48	48	86	81	74	74	187	184	..	..
Week ago	161	159	156	150	141	..	..	50	49	48	49	48	85	81	76	76	187	184	158	..
Year ago	94	92	89	..	..	..	..	38	37	37	36	35	55	52	45	45	144	141	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Sept. 18	Year Ago	Toronto Sept. 14	Calgary Sept. 15	Chicago Sept. 16	St. Paul Sept. 15	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg Sept. 18	Year Ago	Calgary Sept. 13	Saskatoon Sept. 16	Regina Sept. 13	Brandon
Cattle	\$ e \$ c	\$ e \$ c	\$ e \$ c	\$ e \$ c	\$ e \$ c	\$ e \$ c	Butter (per lb.)	30c	19c-21c	22c-23c	27c	..	..
Choice steers	6.85-7.25	6.85-7.00	8.40-9.10	10.65-11.10	7.50-8.50	7.50-8.50	Fancy dairy	30c	19c-21c	22c-23c	27c	..	..
Best butcher steers	6.25-6.75	6.25-6.75	7.40-8.25	8.00-8.70	9.50-10.00	9.50-10.00	No. 1 dairy	28c	20c	25c	25c	..	..
Fair to good butcher steers	5.50-6.00	5.25-6.25	6.10-7.75	8.00-9.50	6.25-7.50	6.25-7.50	Good round lots	25c	18c-19c	20c	22c	..	..
Good to choice fat cows	5.50-6.00	5.25-6.25	6.30-6.80	5.00-5.30	7.35-8.00	6.00-7.25	Eggs (per doz.)	22c-23c	18c-19c	20c			

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Liberal Advances

Reference: The Bank of Montreal

Quick Returns

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Winnipeg, Man.

sheep and lambs were quite heavy yesterday. The top price was 10 cents a hundred higher than on Tuesday, with \$10.85 being obtained for one bunch of choice spring lambs.

Hogs advanced 25 cents a hundred yesterday, proving that the period of high hog prices has not passed yet. The supply is not too plentiful, dealers declare. For hogs, off cars, \$12.50 was paid, and \$12.25 was the price fed and watered, with some isolated transactions 10 cents higher.

Winnipeg, Sept. 18.—The Livestock Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. reports receipts of livestock at the Union stockyards for the past week as follows: Cattle, 3,300; calves, 300; sheep and lambs, 850; hogs, 1,800.

Receipts at the end of last week were not heavy and there was a firmer tone to trade. All classes of killing cattle were in demand. Receipts the first of this week continued light and trade was equally good, best heavy steers bringing from \$6.60 to \$7.00, a few choice up to \$7.25, with best butcher steers \$6.25 to \$6.75, and the common to fair kind \$5.50 to \$6.00. Cow trade was active, a few sales of choice fat ones being made up to \$6.25, with heifers up to \$6.50. Trade on oxen and bulls is also good, best oxen selling up to \$6.25 with best bulls up to \$5.75. There is not much change in the stocker and feeder trade, good breeding steers selling up to \$6.00. Choice veal calves weighing 125 to 200 lbs. bring \$7.50 to \$8.50; common to fair \$6.00 to \$7.00.

With more plentiful supplies of sheep and lambs prices have declined, best lambs bringing from \$8.50 to \$9.00 with sheep from \$6.00 to \$7.50.

Hog receipts continue light and prices strong. The market closed the end of last week with selects selling at \$11.75 to \$11.85. The market opened Monday this week at \$11.85 and hogs sold Tuesday at \$11.75, holding steady all week at this figure.

Calgary, Sept. 16.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. reports last week's receipts as: Horses, 236; cattle, 890; hogs, 1,435; sheep, 696. This week a year ago was: Horses, 233; cattle, 790; hogs, 748; sheep, 346.

Some extra steers sold up to \$6.70; \$6.45 to \$6.50 bought the average run of good cattle. Lighter fair butcher cattle sold for \$6.15 to \$6.25. Heifers \$5.60 to \$5.70. Cows \$5.20 to \$5.30. There was an excellent movement of stock cattle, good two year old steers rallying to around 6 cents and lighter yearling steers up to \$6.50, off colored and staggy stuff making \$5.00. Stock heifers were unobtainable.

The market for hogs was very unsteady and buyers started out bidding 11 cents. This they advanced Thursday to \$11.10, and under better demand we succeeded in selling all our Thursday's and Friday's hogs on Friday at \$11.25. We look for an \$11.25 market as the buyers cannot get the hogs offered for less money.

Spring lambs sold at 9 cents. Fat yearling wethers at \$8.50. Good young stock ewes \$9.50 to \$10.50 each. Stock lambs at \$5.50 each. Prices this week a year ago \$5.15 on choice steers, and \$8.90 on select hogs. We handled 18 per cent. of the cattle and 17 per cent. of the hogs on the market this week.

Country Produce

Winnipeg, Sept. 18.—Note: All prices quoted are f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated.

Butter—No. 1 quality is 28 to 30 cents, in fact anywhere from 26 to 30 cents. There is the readiest kind of market for all the good dairy butter reaching the city and much more of the same kind could be handled. City people who buy off the markets in Winnipeg prefer dairy to creamery butter if they feel they are getting a good product. When it is good it stands up well and usually carries a little more salt with a little more smack and flavor than much of the creamery product.

These prices are quoted weekly in The Guide to give our readers reliable information on the prices that may be obtained here in comparison with those from your country storekeepers. The average country storekeeper allows your butter, whether it be good or bad, to stand around in his store for a week or more and then ships it in a pretty bad state. The ultimate loss all comes back on the farmer. There is no reason why more farmers should not ship direct to the city and get the benefit of higher prices and cash. Think it over.

Eggs—The egg market is strong and 30 cents for new laid is easily got.

Cream—Cream prices are two cents higher all around now, being quoted at 38, 36 and 34 cents for the various grades.

Potatoes—Potato prices show little change and are not likely to for some time. They are rather scarce in Ontario and plentiful out here as well as B.C. Some who ought to know think they will likely get back to 65 or even 70 cents after the crop is dug and ready for storing, but not likely to go much beyond.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged \$7,563.99

"Eileen" 1.00

Total \$7,564.99

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE PROBE

The commission under Mr. Justice Galt, appointed by the Manitoba Government to inquire into the "Extras" connected with the erection of the Agricultural College buildings, commenced its investigation on September 5. The extras total \$117,091.06, of which \$9,501.60 has been refunded to the government.

Several interesting points have developed, chief among which has been the testimony of Mr. Carter, of the Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., contractors on some of the buildings, that at the suggestion of Hon. Robert Rogers, then minister of public works, \$8,700 was added to his firm's original tender price for building the power house. In response to a wire from the commission Hon. Robert Rogers replied in part as follows:

"It is manifest that it would not have been in the public interest to have awarded Carter-Halls the contract on their original tender for the reason that the work would have been under specifications at the tendered price." The evidence further showed that about two days after the tender was increased one of the organizers of the Conservative party

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Our experience of over twenty years in the grain business enables us to give you unexcelled service and results. Grading carefully checked, big advances, highest prices.

CANADA WEST Grain Co. Ltd.
Grain Exchange
Winnipeg

called on Mr. Hall and was given a check for \$5,000. Later contributions to Conservative party funds from this firm were admitted to total over \$22,000 dollars. The investigation is proceeding.

WANTS NEW PARTY

The Toronto World (Conservative), inspired by the result in British Columbia, following that in other recent elections, announces imminent formation of a new political party. The name of it, according to the World, is to be the "New Day" party, in the ranks of which the World promises to be a worker.

As leaders it is intimated that men like Sir Adam Beck, in Ontario; W. F. MacLean, of the World, at Ottawa; and Sir Hibbert Tupper, in British Columbia, would be suitable as such. All the new party has to do is select 20 or 30 men in the forthcoming generation and they will be immediately in the majority by defections from the two old parties.

The article continues with: "Conservative papers all over are ready to revolt against the indecision at Ottawa and the dictation and lawyer rule in Queen's Park at Toronto. The country is seething on edge for a new departure. The World is for a new departure and for the party of the New Day."

QUEBEC BRIDGE COLLAPSES

The huge central span of the new Quebec bridge, which was to have finally linked up Canada's transcontinental railway, while being hoisted off the floats on which it was built up into position on Monday, Sept. 11, suddenly broke loose for some unknown cause and slipped to the bottom of the St. Lawrence. There were several men on the structure at the time who were carried into the water. The list of casualties includes twenty-six names, twelve dead and fourteen injured. The cause of the accident, as announced by the board of engineers, indicates that the span was lost thru the failure of a casting on the lifting girder on which the span had been resting with a greater load for the last six weeks. This bridge as planned has the longest cantilever span in the world, being 90 feet longer than the Forth Bridge, which now holds the world record in this respect. The dimensions of the bridge are: Length from shore to shore, 3,239 feet; width between anchor buttresses, 1,800 feet; length of central span 640 feet and height of central span over river 150 feet. The steel used in the Forth Bridge weighed 18,000,000 pounds and cost \$17,000,000, the main pier masonry costing \$1,500,000. The Canadian-built bridge is designed to carry two street car tracks and two railroads. It is estimated that this accident will cause another delay of two years before the bridge can be completed. The cost of the lost span is around \$500,000, which the engineering firm is expected to assume. The St. Lawrence River is 200 feet deep at this point, and whether or not the lost span will be raised depends upon whether it buckled or not before sinking and also upon the engineering problems involved.

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO
Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word—Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES—COCKERELS AND
pullets, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Howell, Langenburg,
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Hamburgs, \$2 a pair. Foundation stock from
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100 REGISTERED SHORTHORN HEIFERS
and cows, bred in Manitoba and Ontario and
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Clydesdales and Yorkshires. Popular prices.
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BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED-
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LUMBER, DOORS, WINDOWS, FLY SCREENS,
No. 2 boards and shingles, \$18.50; No. 3 1 x 4
flooring, \$22.00; XXX shingles, \$3.15. Get
our Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. It
gives low prices on great variety of Doors,
Windows, Hardware, Screens and other materials.
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windows, direct from mill and save 20% to 40%.
We ship on approval. Write for price list or send
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FENCE POSTS, SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM-
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SHEEP FOR SALE—3,000 GRADE SHROPSHIRE,
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and registered Shropshire, Oxford, Suffolk and
Rambouillet rams. Buy your breeding stock
early. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta.

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FOR SALE—40 HEAD OF GOOD BREEDING
ewes, guaranteed 1, 2, 3 years old, in good
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Apply Thomas Howarth, Sec. 16-25-20, or
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15 years to run, ¼ deeded good house, barn,
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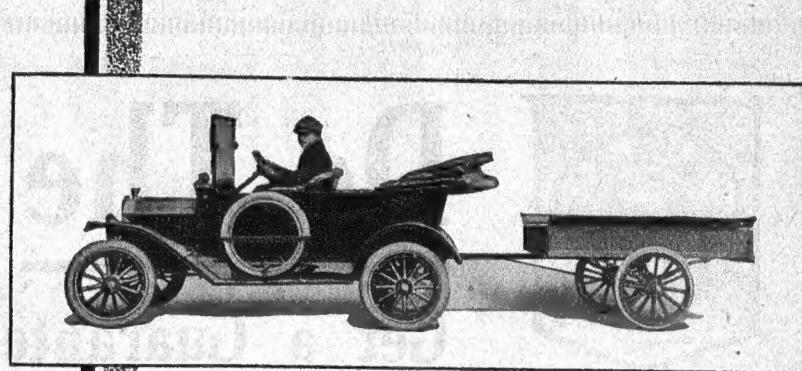
Horses - Cattle - Sheep - Swine

The Guide's "Farmers' Market Place" is planned so as to co-operate with the readers in affording them an economical opening to wider markets. A glance at this page will show the many departments into which it is divided. This affords the prospective buyer a quick method of referring to the section in which he will find offerings in the line he intends to buy. Naturally he will look over all the advertisements in that particular section before making his choice. This means that every advertisement will be read by every prospective buyer. This is the strong advantage of this classified section.

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The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE



Go to Market in 1/4 the Time

Think of the pitiful waste of time spent in going to market and back—if it is a ten mile drive it takes you probably two hours each way. And you could do it in half an hour or less if you had a FOX Trailer for your car.



The Auto Trailer has proved so successful in the United States that thousands of them have been sold in the last few months. This splendid utility—the FOX Trailer—can be attached to any make of car. It causes no injury to the car—no inconvenience to drive. Built like an automobile with steel chassis, steel axle, ball bearing wheels interchangeable with Ford wheels, solid Dunlop tires guaranteed for 10,000 miles. Size of body 6 feet by 4 feet. Write for descriptive catalogue.

ASK YOUR LOCAL AUTOMOBILE OR IMPLEMENT DEALER OR WRITE

FOX BROS. & CO. LIMITED
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Here is our new addition to our grinder line. A special grinder built exclusively to give the well known Cushman service. Not a cheap grinder, but a good grinder at a low cost.

Smooth easy running long bearings, self-aligning, self-sharpening plates. Write for descriptive circulars.

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Prompt Service on PLOW SHARES

12 in.	\$2.10	15 in.	\$2.70
13 in.	2.40	16 in.	2.70
14 in.	2.40	18 in.	3.00

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Complete line of wood goods, pumps, harrows, packers, steel truck wheels, etc.

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74 HENRY AVENUE E.
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Do The Sewing Right

Get a Guaranteed Machine at a Right Price

The
G.G.G.
Special

Price

\$30⁰⁰



The machine shown above is Colonial pattern, with quarter cut oak in the latest design. The sewing head is raised by a chain-and-lever automatic lifting device, which also elevates the ornamental centre panel, giving ample room for the operator. The working parts are hardened in oil. Time and labor saving improvements which are not found on other vibrating shuttle machines, are features. The automatic or self-regulating tension requires absolutely no adjustment, no matter what size thread is used. It also carries automatic tension release, automatic bobbin winder, self-threading shuttle, self-threading needle, steel forged four-motion feed and a removable nickelized face plate.

SEWING MACHINES SHIP
AS FIRST CLASS
FREIGHT

The
G.G.G.
No. 2

Price

\$19⁰⁰

Above is shown our low priced machine which, though not the equal of the other two models, is thoroughly dependable in every respect. Like the others, it carries a complete set of attachments and can be used for all kinds of work in the sewing room.

YOUR GRAIN SHIPMENTS

Increased business year after year since organization in 1906 proves that we look after the farmers' best interests on every shipment. Last year we handled 48 million bushels for over 11,000 shippers. Grain growers themselves formed this company for the benefit of Western farmers. Let us have your shipments. Your grade will be closely checked by our expert. You will get top prices and you can have a liberal advance on receipt of your shipping bill, with the balance sent promptly after we get the outturns.

*Write us for particulars and prices
on implements and general com-
modities needed from time to time.*

It's not necessary to pay the old-time figures—even for a high grade sewing machine. Our **G.G.G. Special** is not surpassed by any of the high priced machines on the market. Take your choice of any of the three shown on this page and you'll not be disappointed. They are all guaranteed for ten years. Each is well made, and a complete set of attachments for all kinds of work, as well as a book of instructions showing just how to use the outfit, goes with every machine.

Ability to supply our needs and price were both carefully considered before a contract was made with the manufacturers. By placing a large order we were enabled to get the lowest possible quotation. You stand to benefit by our big buying power.

FULL SIZE HIGH ARM
SEWING HEAD



Easy and
Quiet in
Operation

The
G.G.G.
No. 1

Price
\$20⁵⁰



EVERY
MACHINE
GUARAN-
TEED FOR
TEN YEARS

The G.G.G. No. 1 Sewing Machine is equal in general merit to many machines that are sold at double the price. The sewing head is full size, and it is constructed throughout of real good materials and equipped with time and labor saving improvements.

PRICES	The G.G.G. Special, weight 125 lbs.....	\$30.00
F.O.B. Winnipeg Warehouse	The G.G.G. No. 1, weight 120 lbs.....	20.50
	The G.G.G. No. 2, weight 105 lbs.....	19.00

Write us also about Power or Hand Washing Machines

YOUR LIVESTOCK

Last March this farmers' company began the handling of livestock shipments. Individuals and associations have found that we are of as great benefit to producers in handling cattle, sheep and hogs as we have been in handling grains. Our method of giving returns on co-operative shipments makes it easy to distribute the proceeds to those who make up a car. Keep in touch with our Livestock Commission Department, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man.

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Winnipeg-Manitoba
Agency at NEW WESTMINSTER British Columbia